

I hereby agree to the following:

1. To be responsible for the return to the Library of all materials borrowed through the use of this card, and to pay all library charges for such materials not returned when due.
2. To pay all library charges for materials damaged through negligence while in possession of the user of this card.
3. That when information on the face of this card is no longer correct, it is my responsibility to exchange this card for a new one showing correct information.

Loss of this card does not cancel the above agreement.

Chas. B. Birtwell

Signature

76

M E M O R A N D U M

May 7, 1969

TO: SGT. LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: KENT A. SIMMS, Investigator
RE: CLAY BERTRAND LEAD

Detective Simms on May 5, 1969, contacted MRS. LILLIAN BISSO in regard to her knowledge of an elevator operator or building custodian in a downtown office building who stated that one night a man signed the book as CLAY BERTRAND in the building where he worked. MRS. BISSO related that she was told the aforementioned information by a MRS. EVELYN JENKINS, phone number 822-7257, and that she, MRS. BISSO, had no personal knowledge of the above.

At this time Detective Simms contacted MRS. EVELYN JENKINS who stated that she had heard the above information from a MRS. LILIA CANTRELL employed at Charity Hospital and who resides at 4308 S. Carrollton Avenue, phone number 486-3610.

The officer at this point contacted MRS. LILIA CANTRELL at Charity Hospital who stated that she had heard the above information from a nurse who was working at Charity Hospital and since has left her employment at the Hospital. Further that this was over two years ago since the nurse had told MRS. CANTRELL the above and that the nurse supposedly heard this from her mother who lived next door to the elevator operator or building custodian. MRS. CANTRELL went on to state that she doesn't know the name of the nurse and that it was stated to her, MRS. CANTRELL, along with other people in general conversation.

The officer requested from MRS. CANTRELL that if she is able to remember the name of this nurse, to forward the information to the officer, which she agreed to do.

KENT A. SIMMS

*Memo dated March 28, 1969
Re: Mrs. Lillian Bissio
Lead # VIII*

J.G

M E M O R A N D U M

April 28, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney

RE: SHAW LEADS - 2 (Lakefront Airport Lead)
Interview with ALBERT (JEFF) JEFFERSON
1957 Lombard Street, 282-4047

MR. JEFFERSON said that he first met DAVID FERRIE about eight or ten years¹⁹⁶⁰ at the Lakefront Airport. He said that from time to time he would work for FERRIE when FERRIE needed the services of an airplane mechanic. He said the last time he saw FERRIE was around 1965 or 1966 right before he (JEFF) left the airport for another job. He said that at the time of FERRIE's death, he was working on an airplane for FERRIE. He said that he remembers seeing two C-47 cargo plans in JACK POLMAN's hangar which he found out were for DAVID FERRIE. When he asked FERRIE about the planes, FERRIE just told him, "We bought the planes to fly cargo". JEFFERSON said he doesn't know who the "we" are. JACK POLMAN now works at Colonial Buick. JEFFERSON said that he saw these planes around 1960 or 1961. JEFFERSON never heard FERRIE mention anything relating to Cuban activities. He said he doesn't know what happened to the planes.

He said he doesn't know any people whom he could say were close friends of FERRIE's. Most of his relationship with FERRIE concerned airplane mechanic work. Some of the other mechanics at the Lakefront Airport at the time were:

LUCIEN TAX
ANDY GREENWOOD

and a fellow by the name of CRAIG who worked on FERRIE's plane from time to time.

NED MENDEZ used to fly for FERRIE. He flew some of FERRIE's customers to Florida at one time. MENDEZ is in the Air Force now. JEFFERSON said he remembers MENDEZ's name because it only took him a year, starting from scratch, to get his instructor's license. He said FERRIE helped him to accomplish this. He said he has never seen SHAW or OSWALD in his life and he could not give us the names of any of FERRIE's students or any people who would be in a position to give us more information on FERRIE.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

AJS:sk

Lakefront lead

M E M O R A N D U M

October 14, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant D. A.

RE: Interview of JOSEPH COOPER - Baton Rouge, La.
Relative to LEE HARVEY OSWALD

* * * * *

I interviewed COOPER who informed me that he and MARGUERITE OSWALD communicate with each other by telephone from time to time. He said the last time he talked to MARGUERITE OSWALD was about a month ago after he got out of the hospital.

MARGUERITE OSWALD'S private telephone number in Dallas, Texas is: A/C 817 - 732-6839.

COOPER said that he has established a fine relationship with MARGUERITE, and would be glad to go to Dallas and talk to her for us.

In addition to some of the information which he has given us in the past, COOPER said that MARGUERITE told him that she called CLEM SEHRT after the assassination and asked him to help her son. SEHRT informed MARGUERITE that he no longer practiced law. She said she had known SEHRT and VIC SCHIRO when she was living in New Orleans.

Great job!

MARGUERITE told COOPER that she is very suspicious of FRED KORTH and told him that LEE's discharge from the Marine Corps was handled by FRED KORTH. (Gen Dynamics - they heard)

COOPER said he found out that the house MARGUERITE was living in at the time of the assassination belonged to a close friend of FRED KORTH, a MRS. MARY E. MCCARTHY, JR. COOPER said MARGUERITE also told him that FRED KORTH played a part in LEE's life but did not explain any further.

MARGUERITE also told COOPER that LEE also assisted with the Civil Rights movement from time to time.

MARGUERITE said she had heard there was a hired killer out of Garland, Texas who was involved in the assassination.

COOPER said the person who could give us a lot of information about VAN BUSKIRK is SERGENT PITCHER.

COOPER told me that a man named LEROY WHEAT told him that ~~KENT WHATLEY of Garland, Texas~~, offered WHEAT and his pilot \$25,000 to make a one-way flight to Mexico City two days before the assassination.

She also said there was a man trying to contact RUSSELL LONG to give him some information about the assassination. This man was killed before he could contact LONG.

COOPER said MARGUERITE also asked him some questions about LEE's CAP outfit that he was unable to answer.

M E M O R A N D U M

April 30, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS II
(Shaw in St. Francisville)

Bill Alford and I went to Clinton, Louisiana, to talk to JERRY SYLVESTER who works as a teamster for ED GRADY PARTIN. SYLVESTER seemed very cooperative and said that he would try and help us in any way that he could. He said that he is a good friend of JOHN MANCHESTER and if MANCHESTER said that SHAW was in Clinton, he believed it. He said that he wanted to be honest with us and tell us that he does not have any personal knowledge of SHAW being in Clinton or St. Francisville, but that he would talk to some people for us who may be able to help. He also said that he checked with ED GRADY PARTIN before he talked to us and that he would tell PARTIN what we discussed. He said that he doesn't want to do anything that would hurt PARTIN, and I assured him that all we were concerned with was SHAW. He gave us his telephone numbers and said that he would talk to some people for us and get in touch with us in a few days.

Andrew J. Sciambra
ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

89: Rel file

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

WILLIAM GEORGE GAUDET, Waveland, Mississippi, P.O. Box 333 advised that to the best of his recollection in the early afternoon of September 17, 1963 he picked up his travel permit from the Mexican Counsellor's Office at the Whitney Bank Building in New Orleans. He stated that at the time he entered the Mexican Counsellor's Office, there were six or seven persons waiting to pick up permits and to the best of his recollection, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not one of them. GAUDET further stated that he left New Orleans, September 19, 1963 via Pan American Airlines at 12:00 noon. He stated that he could not recall the flight number, but is positive that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not one of the flight passengers in the First Class Section. He further stated that he did not observe OSWALD in the Tourist Section, although he may have been there. He stated this Pan American flight landed in Merida, Mexico and then continued on to other Central and South American countries. GAUDET stated that he did not actually enter Mexico as he was continuing on to the South and Central American countries. GAUDET further stated that he could not recall the exact date he returned, but that it was approximately three or four weeks later. He stated OSWALD was not a passenger on the return flight to the United States.

GAUDET stated in his opinion that if OSWALD was a Marxist, that he would not have gone to Merida in Mexico as this is, in his opinion, a strictly anti-communist area. GAUDET also indicated that he had in the past been an employee of CIA.

1-25

New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-99

Special Agent in Charge WILLIAM WILKES Date dictated 11/27/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

588

COPIES

J. G.
Red-File

Telephone Call - April 13, 1968 - Between James L. Alcock, Assistant District Attorney, and David Logan.

[illegible]

A. This is Jim Alcock, David from New Orleans.

L. Yes. Now let me change phones. Hold on.

Check out The
London Shop

A. Sure.

(check Reindeer re) ↓

W.H. Formydrval
927 Bergundy
(for late check)

L. How are you?

□
Beazer = organist at an
Episcopal Church

A. Fine. I want to apologize, you know, right off the bat. You know, they called me out of town, you know, the day before I was supposed to give you a call. That morning. But I wasn't able to give you a call, and that's the reason I hadn't called you. I called you yesterday, but I called you early and I know the other night you said that you usually don't get home until late.

L. No. I was singing a concert last night.

A. Oh, I see. I see. How is it up there now? Are you still having any trouble?

L. Well, no. Things are quiet and they called the troupes out.

A. Oh, they did?

L. They're back and the National Guard is supposed to leave town like tomorrow.

A. Oh, I see. Things have gone back to normal.

L. Well, relatively normal.

A. Well, we didn't have much trouble down here. I went out a couple times with the police, but it wasn't anything serious.

Listen, but what I wanted to ask you about was you say you met Shaw at a party I think, as I understand it.

L. Right.

Q. Who - and Ferrie was at the party?

CS + DF

LOGAN

L. Yes.

more follow up needed re DF.
(w/o pushing it too hard)

A. Were you introduced to Ferrie?

L. Uh, no. It was pointed out to me later that that was who the guy was.

A. Do you recall who pointed him out to you? Was it Shaw?

L. No. It was the host of the party.

A. Oh, I see. Where was the party? Down in the Quarter?

L. Yes, it was on Gov. Nichols Street, and I've been racking my brain since I talked to you trying to think of the names of the guys who gave the party. And this may help you. They ran, and they may still run, it was two guys that ran an antique shop on Royal Street called "The London Shop". □

A. "The London Shop"?

L. Right.

A. Is it an antique or clothing?

L. Antique.

A. Antique? All right.

L. And I believe it was like the corner of Royal and one block North of Toulouse.

A. I see. Where you had met them earlier or something?

L. Right. I was working for a flower shop at the time, and I arranged the flowers for their parties, and this particular party which was just before Mardi Gras. And so when I - I got invited to the party through that.

A. I see. Mardi Gras what year Dave? Do you remember what year it was?

L. Let me see. It was '61.

A. Oh, '61 huh. And Shaw was at the party? Were you introduced to him at that time for the first time?

- L. No. It was the second time. I had met him at a bar before that.
- A. You had met him at a bar? Do you remember which one it was?
- L. Dixie's.
- 2
- A. Dixie's?
- L. And also another place called the - oh, it's on the corner of Toulouse and Chartres. Some kind of house. The Galley House?
- A. The Galley House?
- L. Right.
- A. Oh, I see. Yeah. How did you happen to meet him. Did somebody introduce you to him, or you just struck up a conversation?
- L. We just started a conversation.
- A. Conversation. I see. I think you told me the last time we spoke on the phone that you had been to bed with him one time. Is that right?
- L. That's right.
- A. What - did you ever know anything about his - you know his whip deals, you know, where he -
- L. His whips?
- A. Yes, his whips.
- L. Yes, I do.
- A. What was behind that, or how - ?
- L. Well, what was behind it?
- A. I mean, not only behind it, what did you know about it? What did you see?

L. Well, I got whipped in the course of that ordeal.

A. How do you mean?

L. Well, just a minute.

A. All right.

L. I was invited for dinner, and we were served a - I was served a meal. He was at one end of a 9 foot table and I was at the other end and so on.

A. Just the two of you?

L. Right. Well, there was a maid and she was...
(And things got a little hairy, and we got into a real funny situation in the bedroom, and all kinds of - and I was asked to do some strange things that I had never been asked to do before.)

A. I see.

L. Like beating on the ass; perform - well let's see - Well here you go. Are you ready?

A. Don't be bashful. That's all right.

L. (He said to shit in his mouth and pee in his mouth or all over him and things like this. And it was, you know, really kind of traumatic as far as I was concerned. I had never come across anything like this. I've heard about people like this, but had never come in contact with them.)

A. Right.

L. (And it was - all of this was real strange. He had a - only one nipple. I don't know why, but it was real queer to be all over the place. Really a masochistic type of person.)

A. Yeah.



L. To me. But I understand from other people that have -

A. Well, how did the whips come in? You said you were threatened?

L. He asked me to beat him,

A. Oh, I see. And where - did you get that?

- L. No. No, I didn't. No that wasn't my cup of tea. At that point I said, you know, please, I'm not cut out for this sort of thing and left.
- A. Yeah. Is that the only time that you were up there with him?
- L. On that particular kind of level. I was there socially a couple of other times visiting with friends.
- A. Do you recall any of the names of any of his closer friends?
- L. Well, there was a guy whose name was John Dodt. *Correct!*
- A. John who?
- L. John Dodt. D O D T. Has this name come up before?
- A. Yeah. I think I've heard it before.
- L. And, then these two antique dealers. And I can't remember their names to save my life. And I can find them out because I have a friend here who remembers them.
- A. Uh, huh.
- L. But I haven't been able to get ahold of him since I talked to you.
- A. I see.
- L. And, that's about - I mean - you know, as far as that went that's about all I can tell you.
- A. Yeah. Uh huh. What - you don't know of any dealings he might have had with some young colored males?
- L. No, that was sort of verboten in the set I went around in.
- A. Oh, I see.

- L. And it just wasn't the thing to do so I really didn't get involved in that. I did meet one once that I recall, but I don't recall the kid's name. He was young and rather on the - what appeared to be a Mulatto of some kind.
- A. Oh, I see. What about Ferrie now? You say you met him at a party.
- L. At the same party.
- A. At the same party the second time you saw Shaw huh?
- L. Right.
- A. And what did he look like? Can you describe him?
- L. He was very scrubby. He was the only person at the party wearing Levis, and a dirty, tacky sweatshirt, and, you know, just real - he was wearing a pair of dark glasses, and rumors were spreading around that he was high on pot or something like that.
- A. Yeah. Okay. What - do you think perhaps if I gave you a call in a few more nights you could see your buddy and find out the names of these two guys? 
- L. Yeah. Yeah. Well, if you could - they owned the place at the time.
- A. Well, I could check that out.
- L. And so I'm sure you could check it out. But I can definitely give you the names of them later.
- A. Well, maybe I can give you a call some time in the
- L. Another real close friend of his was an organist. 
- A. An organist?
- L. Right. Who played at an Episcopal church in New Orleans, and the only name that I can recall is Geeze, and I don't know the last name. And he and Shaw were real, real chummy.

A. Do you remember a Jeff Bidderson? B I D D E R S O N?

L. No. No. There was a friend of Shaw's from North Carolina who I met once, who was real thick.

A. Real what? *↑ Formyduval*

L. Thick.

A. In what way? *↓*

L. He was, apparently, an extreme alcoholic, and they were supposed to have been friends for a number of years, and they trotted back and forth to New Orleans. And this is the guy who ah - who has a lot of drag.

A. A lot of what?

L. Female clothing.

A. Oh, I see. Well, let me ask you this. What was - was Shaw noted in that group of being sort of sado-masochistic?

L. Yes.

A. Do you know anybody else in that group that participated in those activities? Did you know a couple by the name of Owens that owned, I think the Old French Opera House or something of the kind?

L. Yes. Yes, I met them.

A. You had met them?

L. Yes. It was Bob, let's see

A. Judith?

L. Yeah.

A. Do you recall what - were they in that group?

L. Well, I don't know about this. But there was a bar that was on the corner of - well you know where Tony Becino's is?

A. Right.

- L. On the corner of that, and it was called by a woman's name. The corner of Toulouse and Bourbon. Kitty-corner to the Opera House.
- A. Francine's or whatever it is?
- L. Well it might be that now, but back then it was something else.
- A. I see.
- L. I thought - I met Shaw in there.
- A. Was it San Souci's Bar?
- L. Right. It was the San Souci Bar. They called it by a woman's name though most of the time.
- A. Oh, I see.
- L. And this woman was involved in some prostitution backing male and female, and Shaw was a regular patron there. And I met him in there on several occasions.
- A. Do you mean like he would be just going to a house of prostitution, but instead of getting a female he got a male?
- L. Uh huh. Well, you know, working out of this place.
- A. Yeah. Well then he wasn't very -
- L. He wasn't discreet at all.
- A. discreet. Yeah, that's what I was about to say.
- L. No. Well, I'm sure you both know this.
- A. Yeah. Right.
- L. Very flagrant in fact. He was also, as I recall - let's see, there was a man and a woman that ran that bar called the Galley House, or were partners in it. He was very good friends with them. In fact, I saw him lend them money from time to time, or take large quantities of money from him when I was in there. This is a regular Saturday afternoon hangout. Saturday afternoon hangout for a lot of people, and he was quite well known in that establishment.

See
Gerson & Ivan
re this

A. Can you recall any other places that he frequented?

L. No.

A. Did he go to Dixie's much?

L. Yes. All the time.

A. What's the name of that other place I'm thinking of.

L. Well, Lafitte's In Exile.

A. Yeah. Did he go there?

L. Yes.

A. Do you know a boy by the name of Layton Martens?

L. No, I didn't. Layton Martens.

A. M A R T E N S. Young, blonde, crew haircutted boy.

L. No. I - listen, when I was down there I met millions of people, and it's kind of hard to recall names because it's been a long time. Layton Martens. Uh, what did he do?

A. Well, he was a student at the time. I think he went to Southeastern or Southwestern.

L. No. No. I don't remember that. Listen, can I call you back in about 30 minutes. I've got some company here.

A. Oh. Well, let me just call you and maybe in, how about the middle of the week and perhaps you'll have that name?

L. Oh. Okay. Well listen - Well, I'll tell you what. Well, let's see, you don't want me to call you because you don't want me because you want to call from another phone?

A. Well, I'm at a pay station now, you see, and I want to move because I just don't trust our office phones.

L. Okay. Why don't - okay.

A. Do you want me to call you? I'll call you later on if you want.

L. Well, I know I can get that information for you over the weekend. Why don't you give me a call on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock?

A. 9 P.M. your time?

L. Right.

A. All right.

L. Is that too late for you?

A. No. No, not at all.

L. Okay. And I'll get those names for you.

A. Okay. Thanks a lot David.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M E M O R A N D U M

April 3, 1969 - Dictated and Transcribed

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant D. A.

RE: SHAW IN ST. FRANCISVILLE and CLINTON

ED DWYER of St. Francisville, Louisiana, phone number 635-3724, gave us the following information during our meeting at the New Orleans Athletic Club:

ED DWYER said he is familiar with the farm that LLOYD J. COBB owns in St. Francisville, Louisiana. He said he knows for sure that SHAW has been to the farm. He said he also feels certain that SHAW has been to Clinton many times and said there are many people in Clinton who could help us if they wanted to get involved.

DWYER said that H. B. FAIRCHILD used to run the farm for COBB up until 1963. FAIRCHILD left around 1963 and is now managing MANCHAC PLANTATION in Sunshine, La. In '63 JERRY MORROW was in charge of the plantation and made arrangements for the parties that were given there. It seems that they had a guest house and the people who attended these parties stayed at the guest house and signed a registration book. JERRY MORROW eventually lost his job to BOSS DANIELS who may or may not be there at the present time.

REEVES MORGAN agrees that FAIRCHILD and MORROW would be good sources of information for us.

DWYER said that we might also talk to BENJAMIN GARRIS who is a retired FBI agent now working at Angola State Penitentiary.

DWYER said that MATT PLENNIGER kept the books for Merridale Farms (COBB'S farm), and now teaches school at St. Francisville High.

DWYER said that JOHN HENRY SHIPES told him that SHAW had some connection with the "Klan" around the St. Francisville area, and that he possibly may have supplied some money.

DWYER said we should also talk to LLOYD COBB's brother-in-law who is in Shreveport and who doesn't like COBB. He could not furnish us the name at this time.

DWYER said that SHIPES has already been approached by one of the attorneys for SHAW who wanted him to testify for SHAW. SHIPES however refused.

DWYER said that there is a person by the name of SYLVESTER in Clinton who is known as ED PARTIN'S "strong-arm man" and who would be able to give us some very valuable information about SHAW if he wanted to cooperate. He said he believes that SYLVESTER can tell us who SHAW knew in Clinton and when he was there.

DWYER said we should also talk to RICHARD KILBOURNE the District Attorney in Clinton for information about SHAW and his friends.

He also said that we should talk to JUDGE BENNETT and ZIP MORGAN for information about SHAW. (MORGAN IS A FRIEND OF GARRISON)

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

h.I.v

M E M O R A N D U M

April 28, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS - 2 , Interview with WALLACE FASSMAN
Phone: 821-1870
3522 Louisiana Avenue Parkway

MR. FASSMAN related to you and me this morning that there is no doubt in his mind that the name "BERTRAND" is in the SHAW family. He also suggested the possibility that the SHAWs could be from Birmingham, Alabama. Friday, he and I will go to Hammond, La., to talk to his sister-in-law, MRS. SMYTHE, who told him that BERTRAND was a SHAW family name. His sister-in-law lives one block from CLAY SHAW's mother.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

AJS:sk

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL

ORLEANS PARISH CORONER'S OFFICE

No. CW64-6-45

Name: William Guy Bannister Age: 63 Color: W Sex: M


Date & Time of Death: 6-6-64 at 8:00 P.M.

Date & Time of Autopsy: 6-7-64 at 6:30 A.M.

FINAL DIAGNOSES

1. Coronary thrombosis, anterior descending branch of left coronary artery.
2. Recent and old myocardial infarction, left ventricle.
3. Hypertrophy of heart.
4. Acute pulmonary edema and congestion, bilateral.

Classification of Death: Natural


Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D.

Coroner

William Guy Bannister

2.

KIDNEYS: The left kidney weighs 180 grams and the right kidney weighs 260 grams. The capsules strip with ease, revealing a relatively smooth but quite congested surface. On cut section the corticomedullary markings are distinct and abundant cortex is present. No abnormalities to the pelves, great vessels or ureters are noted. The bladder shows no abnormalities. It contains a small amount of cloudy, yellowish urine.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM: The scalp is reflected in the usual manner and there is no hemorrhage or other abnormalities noted. The calvarium is removed. The brain in situ shows no abnormalities. The brain weighs 1540 grams. The Circle of Willis shows moderately severe atherosclerotic plaqueing without obstruction. The external surface of the brain shows no abnormalities. There is no evidence of fracture when the dura is stripped from the base of the skull.

PROVISIONAL ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS:

1. Coronary thrombosis, anterior descending branch of left coronary artery.
2. Recent and old myocardial infarction, left ventricle.
3. Hypertrophy of heart.
4. Acute pulmonary edema and congestion, bilateral.

Charles M. Wascom, Jr., M.D., Pathologist
smk

Autopsy Protocol
William Guy Bannister
63 W/M

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION: The body is that of a well developed, slightly obese, white male appearing the stated age of 63 years. The body shows the head to be covered with an abundant growth of graying hair. Several small red splotches are present over the right forehead, the largest measuring 1.0 cm in diameter. The corneas are slightly opaque. The pupils are round, regular and equal and measure 0.4 cm in diameter. A yellowish mucoid material is exuding freely from the nose. No abnormal fluid is noted coming from the ears. The mouth is edentulous. Dental plates are in place. There is no hypermobility noted to the neck. No other marks or scars are noted. Rigor mortis is not noted. Livor mortis is present over the posterior dependent portions of the shoulders and the buttocks as well as the anterior left lateral chest and the anterior lateral portion of the left flank. The external examination is otherwise not remarkable.

INCISION: The body is opened with the usual autopsy incision. The organs are present in their normal locations. No abnormal collections of fluid are present in the body cavities.

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM: The heart in situ shows slight enlargement. The great vessels enter and leave the heart in the usual manner. The heart is removed and weighs 560 grams. The coronaries are serially sectioned throughout their length. Approximately 1 cm from its origin there is a glistening, gray white, relatively recent occlusion of the anterior descending branch of the left coronary. Examination of the circumflex shows that it is completely occluded with a yellowish material which appears quite old. The right coronary artery shows a patency throughout. Serial sections through the left ventricular myocardium show that the left ventricle itself is somewhat dilated. High in the left lateral wall there is a white fibrous scar with a thinning of the myocardium down to approximately 0.4 cm. High in the posterior septum and high in the posterior wall of the left ventricle there is a reddish, poorly defined area noted. The valves show no abnormality. The aorta shows mild atherosclerotic changes.

RESPIRATORY TRACT: The larynx as well as the tracheobronchial tree contains a small amount of yellowish material but there is no obstruction. The lungs are removed and the left lung weighs 850 grams and the right lung weighs 890 grams. The great vessels as well as the larger bronchi show no significant abnormalities. Sections through the pulmonary parenchyma show that a hemorrhagic fluid exudes freely from the cut surface. The parenchyma does not show increased friability.

LIVER: Weighs 1980 grams. The gall bladder is slightly enlarged and contains an abundant amount of yellowish to yellowish clear bile. The extra hepatic biliary tract is not occluded. The surface is smooth and reddish purple in color. On cut section the parenchyma is a homogeneous color without abnormal markings.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT: The gastrointestinal tract in situ fails to reveal abnormalities. The pancreas is present in normal location and shows no abnormalities.

SPLEEN: Weighs 310 grams. The capsule is white, roughened and contains several whitish plaque like areas. On cut section the follicular pattern is preserved.

ADRENALS: Show no abnormalities.



JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119



April 16, 1969

I M P O R T A N T

Charity Hospital
Personnel Department
1532 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Don & Al Campbell lead

Dear Sir:

I have information that one Lana Whatley was at one time employed in the IBM Room at Charity Hospital. We would greatly appreciate if you would search your files to ascertain if one Lana Whatley was employed at your institute.

If there is any record which would reflect that Lana Whatley was employed at the Hospital, i.e., a copy of her application for employment or any other record that would reflect a forwarding address, next of kin, etc., which would help me locate this person, it would be appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Kent A. Simms
KENT A. SIMMS
Investigator
District Attorney's Office

KAS:bb

4/17/69

We have checked our Personnel Records and find that we do not have a file for Lana whatley.

CJR:aml

C. J. Roussel
C. J. Roussel
Personnel Director

4-6

MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1969

TO: SGT. LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: KENT A. SIMMS, Investigator
RE: PERRY BROWN LEAD

On May 7, 1969, Detective Simms contacted both Dominican High School and Dominican College and learned that a swimming instructor by the name of DEEMA is not employed at either school. Further that Dominican High School or College does not have a swimming class.

KENT A. SIMMS

MEMORANDUM

May 12, 1969

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: KENT SIMMS, Investigator
RE: New Orleans Lakefront Airport Lead

On May 9, 1969 one DAN CAMPBELL came into the District Attorney's Office as requested by Officer Simms and was interviewed by Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra. Sciambra will make a memorandum on the results of this interview.

KENT SIMMS

KS/leb

74
MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1969

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: DET. KENT A. SIMMS, Investigator
RE: Lakefront Airport Lead

On May 7, 1969, one AL CAMPBELL reported to the office of the District Attorney as requested by Det. Simms. He was interviewed by Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra and Det. Simms.

Andrew Sciambra will submit a memo on this interview.

KENT A. SIMMS

sk

Memo dated March 31, 1969

#17

M E M O R A N D U M

May 12, 1969

TO: SGT. LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: KENT A. SIMMS, Investigator
RE: MRS. GLADYS ROGERS LEAD

On May 12, 1969, A.D.A. Bill Alford and Det. Kent Simms interviewed MRS. GLADYS ROGERS, residing 2439 Dante Street, in regard to people she had seen visiting the OSWALD residence. MRS. ROGERS related that most of the people who visited OSWALD she didn't see them but merely heard OSWALD talking with various people and that most of them spoke in a foreign language. MRS. ROGERS stated further that she could not recall what language the people were speaking in.

MRS. ROGERS related that on two occasions she did see a white woman with children talking with the OSWALDS but could not give a description on this woman since it was such a long time ago.

MRS. ROGERS was then questioned in regard to a man who had asked her husband where the OSWALDS resided, and MRS. ROGERS related that she personally did not see this man, and her only knowledge of it is what her husband told her.

MRS. ROGERS at this point was shown pictures of THORNLEY, FERRIE, OSWALD, and others involved in this case and she related that she had never seen any of these people before.

MRS. ROGERS then was questioned in regard to her statement made to the FBI where she allegedly stated that she heard someone tell OSWALD to go to 520 S. Broad Street. MRS. ROGERS related that the address she heard was not 520 S. Broad Street but was 520 Royal Street. MRS. ROGERS could not give a description on anyone who visited with the OSWALDS since she did not see the people that went to OSWALD's residence except the white female with children but could only state that the men who went there spoke in a foreign language.

It should be noted that it is the opinion of A.D.A. Alford and Detective Simms that MRS. ROGERS still has a mental problem and this was concluded from the way she spoke and her actions during the interview.

KENT A. SIMMS



M E M O R A N D U M

May 20, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: WILLIAM R. ALFORD, Assistant District Attorney
RE: W. ROBERT MORGAN Lead

At the request of the undersigned, W. ROBERT MORGAN appeared in the office of the District Attorney on April 21, 1969. With Mr. Morgan was his attorney, Miss EDNA SAKIR. MORGAN was questioned relative to his relationship to CLAY SHAW, DAVID FERRIE and others.

Mr. MORGAN stated that he first met SHAW as a result of his becoming a member of the International House in 1961. He stated that his friendship grew and that on many occasions he and his wife would go to SHAW's apartment for the purpose of playing chess. He stated that in 1963 he made many such visits to SHAW's apartment.

When questioned relative to persons that he had met through his association with SHAW, MORGAN could recall meeting only four persons; namely, JEFF BIDDISON, MARIO BERMUDEZ, MARILYN TATE and a JILL YOUNG.

MORGAN stated that he attended two parties which were also attended by SHAW, one being a party given by SHAW either in 1963 or 1964. He could not be more specific as to the date. He stated that on this occasion he recalls that JEFF BIDDISON was present and he recalls that JILL YOUNG was present. He stated that he could not recall any other particular individuals who were present at that party. The second was a party given by MORGAN in the Pontchartrain Hotel in 1965. He stated that SHAW was present at this party as a result of MORGAN's invitation. MORGAN stated that in 1961 when he first moved to New Orleans he lived at 5726 St. Charles Avenue. They lived at this address until January of 1967 when he moved to his present address at 2100 St. Charles Avenue.

MORGAN stated that he was absent from the City of New Orleans from April through July of 1965. MORGAN said that he went to Europe in April of 1965 and from June to July of 1965 he was in Shreveport, Louisiana.

MORGAN was questioned relative to the Shreveport telephone number of UN.1-7602. He stated that that was his father-in-law's telephone number, his father-in-law's name being C. M. GRIBBLE. MORGAN stated that in 1962 or 1963 his father-in-law lived at 700 Piermont Road in Shreveport; however, that he now lives at 704 Slattery Boulevard and that he has had the above phone number for some years and that he still has that number.

W. ROBERT MORGAN Lead

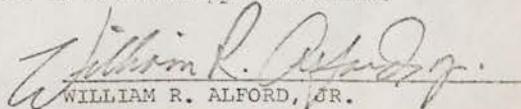
I asked MORGAN to give me all of his business and residential phone numbers from 1961 to the present. MORGAN gave me the following numbers: his home number at 5726 St. Charles was 891-9851; his present number at 2100 St. Charles is 525-6060; his father-in-law's number is UN.1-7602; a business number of undetermined location - 865-2927 and a telephone number in Pleasant Hill, Louisiana - 796-3393.

At no time during my interview with MORGAN did I inform him of the significance of the UN.1-7602 number in Shreveport.

I then questioned MORGAN relative to whether or not he knew DAVID W. FERRIE. At this point in our interview, EDNA SAKIR interrupted and requested permission to talk with MR. MORGAN out of my presence. After holding their conference they returned to my office and stated that Mr. MORGAN would answer the question. I showed Mr. MORGAN a picture of DAVID FERRIE and then asked him whether or not he had ever met this person. He stated that he had not, that he did not recall ever having seen this person in person, that he had never known him and that the first time he had ever heard of DAVID FERRIE was as a result of publicity emanating from the investigation by this office. At this point I terminated the interview with MORGAN but informed him that it might be necessary for us to meet once again. He stated that he would be glad to appear in the District Attorney's Office at any time.

Within ten minutes after MORGAN left the District Attorney's Office on April 21, 1969, I placed a long distance phone call to Mr. C. M. GRIBBLE in Shreveport, Louisiana. A transcript of my conversation with Mr. GRIBBLE is attached hereto. Mr. GRIBBLE stated that his home telephone number is UN.1-7602 and that he has had this telephone number since perhaps as far back as 1948. Mr. GRIBBLE stated that he did not know DAVID FERRIE but admitted that he may have seen CLAY SHAW but that he really doesn't know him. The transcript of my conversation with Mr. GRIBBLE is by and large self explanatory.

Due to the nature of this lead and the origin of our information relative to the Shreveport telephone number of UN.1-7602, I contacted Mr. G. WRAY GILL at his office in New Orleans. I asked Mr. GILL if he knew a person by the name of C. M. GRIBBLE who lived in Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. GILL stated that he did very well as Mr. GRIBBLE was his brother-in-law by his first marriage. I asked Mr. GILL whether or not he had occasion to call Mr. GRIBBLE long distance in the latter part of 1962 and he stated that he did not know but that he very possibly did. I asked Mr. GILL whether or not to his knowledge DAVID FERRIE knew Mr. GRIBBLE. Mr. GILL stated that he would doubt very seriously that DAVID FERRIE had ever had any contact with Mr. GRIBBLE. Mr. GILL stated that he had some personal records which he would check in an effort to determine whether or not he had called Mr. GRIBBLE in the latter part of 1962. At this time I have not received any additional information from Mr. GILL. Any further information relative to this lead will be contained in a follow-up memorandum.


WILLIAM R. ALFORD, JR.

Telephone transcript of conversation between William Alford
and one Mr. Gribble - April 23, 1969. (First Call)

Voice: 861-7702

Alford: Can I speak with Mr. Gribble please?

Voice: Mr. Gribble isn't in. Do you want to leave
your number and I'll have him to return the
call:

Alford: Is this Mr. Gribble's residence?

Voice:

Alford: Is Mrs. Gribble in?

Voice: No.

Alford: I see. When do you expect Mr. Gribble?

Voice: Well, he's on a conference and should be in
shortly, or she should be.

Alford: I see. If they come in before five o'clock,
would you ask them to call me in New Orleans.

Voice: Did you try Mr. Gribble's office?

Alford: No. What is that?

Voice: 425-8205. Right.

Alford: Okay. Thank you.

Voice: Do you want to leave word in case you don't get
him?

Alford: Well, I'll try there and I probably won't be at
this number anyway. I'll just try there. And
if I don't reach him I'll try tomorrow.

Voice: All right.

Alford: Okay. Thank you.

Voice: You're welcome.

(Second Call)

Mr. G.: Hello.

Alford: Mr. Gribble?

Mr. G.: This is he.

Alford: Mr. Gribble, my name is William Alford. I'm an Assistant District Attorney in New Orleans, . .

Voice: Yup.

Alford: and I'm calling you from New Orleans.

Voice: Yup.

Alford: How are you doing?

Mr. G: (inaudible)

Alford: Mr. Gribble, we are investigating a telephone number and it happens that it's your home phone number - if that's it.

Mr. G.: All right.

Alford: Is that home number Un-1-7602?

Mr. G.: Yes. That's right.

Alford: I see. Well, we have a similar exchange here in New Orleans and that's why I say I'm checking. How long have you had that number?

Mr. G.: Oh, my Lord, Alford that 861 - Un-1, yeah. I've had that number about - I'm going to say 50 - 52, maybe 52.

Alford: 1950. . .

Mr. G.: 52 or maybe 48 or 49. I got it about that time. Maybe about 1950.

Alford: I see. You've had it a long time.

Mr. G.: Oh yeah. Yeah. It's a "roll-over number" Alford, and it's an 861-7602 & 3. And I got that number - there's a letter in the file up here where I was looking up some FPC dispatching and - well I believe we started delivering out at Washington in 48, 49 or 50. I've had it since then.

Alford: Right. Look, Mr. Gribble do you have any children Sir?

Mr. G.: One.

Alford: I see. And. . .

Mr. G.: She's not a child any more.

Alford: No. I see. I see, she's grown?

Mr. G.: Pardon.

Alford: Is she grown?

Mr. G.: Oh yes.

Alford: Then she's not deceased?

Mr. G.: Oh no.

Alford: I see.

Mr. G.: She's a doctor.

Alford: She is? And where does she practice?

Mr. G.: Conversion???

Alford: I see. Is she married?

Mr. G.: Yes.

Alford: I see. Mr. Gribble do you by - or did you by any chance ever know a person by the name of David Ferrie?

Mr. G.: Who?

Alford: David Ferrie.

Mr. G.: No.

Alford: You never did know him?

Mr. G.: No.

Alford: I see. He was a pilot and I was wondering whether or not you ever - in your business do you ever deal with pilots?

Mr. G.: Well, no. I have used airplanes up here, but, I mean, in Shreveport. I have no business in your country.

Alford: No Sir. No Sir. Well, do you recall ever hiring any pilots to fly those planes from here.

Mr. G.: Oh no. No, I've never been down there.

Alford: I see. No sir. Well, particularly in 1962, do you recall having received a phone call perhaps from New Orleans from a person by the name of Ferrie?

Mr. G.: No. In '62?

Alford: Yes Sir.

Mr. G.: No. You see I'm tying it in - you see I'm a consulting engineer, and I'm tying in with work that I do in different fields. You can understand that.

Alford: Yes sir.

Mr. G.: I just do projects.

Alford: Right sir.

Mr. G.: And, let me see. . .

Alford: In around January of '62.

Mr. G.: No. No. I believe I was working on a project in - I think in Monroe. It's no trouble for me to look up on my taxes. No, I think I was working on a project in Monroe in '62 and '63.

Alford: Okay Mr. Gribble. I appreciate your willingness to talk with me, and as I said, it's just - we have the same exchange here.

Mr. G.: Well, I was just thinking. How do I know for sure who you are.

Alford: Well, that's correct. Well, if you want to call back. . .

Mr. G.: Really, it makes no difference particularly.

Alford: Well, you can call me right back if you want me to give you my number here in New Orleans. The number of the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans is 822-2414. My name is Alford and I'm an Assistant District Attorney here.

Mr. G.: I don't think it makes any difference as far as I'm concerned.

Alford: No sir. No sir

Mr. G.: Because all of my work - I've been (inaudible)

Alford: Let me ask you this. Did you ever live at 700 Piermont Road?

Mr. G.: Yes. That's my home.

Alford: This is where your home is now?

Mr. G.: No. I sold my home, but - no I live at 704 Slattery Boulevard. This is roughly a mile closer to the downtown area. But that was my home out there.

Alford: Well, was this number ever assigned to that address?

Mr. G.: Oh yeah. I lived there.

Alford: You used to live there.

Mr. G.: Yeah.

Alford: When did you live there? Approximately.

Mr. G.: Let's see. When did we buy that home. We bought that home in '54 or '55.

Alford: In 1954 or 5?

Mr. G.: Yeah. It was (inaudible)

Alford: Is it still owned by you Sir?

Mr. G.: No.

Alford: No Sir. I see.

Mr. G.: We bought that, I think it's '54 or '55. The fellow I was associated with, he died in 1956 (inaudible) I believe that's about right.

Alford: Do you know who owns this property now?

Mr. G.: Morgan. Robert W. Morgan.

Alford: I see. Robert W. Morgan?

Mr. G.: Yes.

Alford: And do you know where he might be contacted?

Mr. G.: No. He's in Tulane.

Alford: Oh, he is?

Mr. G.: Yes.

Alford: I see. Fine. Okay, well I appreciate your willingness to talk to me Mr. Grebble, and I guess when you moved from this address you kept the same number.

Mr. G.: Oh yeah, yeah, yeah. I just had it transferred. I'm in the same exchange, you see, and I just had it a long time. I'm just closer to town is all. It's in the same exchange. Now, this is my office number here.

Alford: You stated that your daughter was married. What is her husband's name?

Mr. G.: Robert W. Morgan.

Alford: Oh, that's the Morgan that bought the house?

Mr. G.: Yeah.

Alford: I see.

Mr. G.: They bought the old home is all.

Alford: They bought the old home?

Mr. G.: (inaudible)

Alford: Right. Did he or did your daughter ever live with you say in 1965?

Mr. G.: In '65.

Alford: Or say, anywhere from '61 through '65?

Mr. G.: Let me see now. She wouldn't have been there anyway. In 1963 she had to be in New Orleans and (inaudible)

They lived off and on with us, you see. Not continuously.

Alford: I see. But as far as you know, you never knew a person named Ferrie. Is that right?

Mr. G.; No.

Alford: Okay. Well, I appreciate your time. . .

Mr. G.: I have no business in New Orleans. My business is all here.

Alford: Right. Well, did you ever know Clay Shaw? That guy we tried down here?

Mr. G.: Clay Shaw?

Alford: Yeah.

Mr. G.: No, not to know. I may have seen him, but I don't know him. (inaudible)

Alford: Well, I certainly do appreciate your talking with me, Mr. GRIBBLE. Thank you sir.

The preceding was a conversation between William R. Alford, Jr., and Mr. C. M. Gribble of Shreveport, Louisiana, and he was contacted at Area Code 318 - 425-8205 on this date, April 21, 1969, at approximately 5:00 p.m. o'clock.

MEMORANDUM

April 28, 1969

TO: WILLIAM R. ALFORD, JR., Assistant District Attorney
ANDREW SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney

FROM: CAPTAIN FRED A. SOULE, SR.
OFFICER KENT A. SIMMS

RE: SHAW LEADS II
(Lakefront Airport)

On April 24, 1969, Detective Simms in company with Captain Soule went to the New Orleans Lakefront Airport at which time they spoke with a MR. BILL O'CONNER, Chief of Operations at the Lakefront Airport. The investigating officers requested of MR. O'CONNER to direct them to COL. ALVIN ROUSE who is Wing Commander of the Civil Air Patrol who may furnish the officers with a list of students who were in FERRIE's C.A.P. outfit. MR. O'CONNER stated that he had contacted MR. ALVIN ROUSE previously and is attempting to get the aforementioned information for the officers and that if or when he does, he will contact same.

The officers at this point questioned a MR. O. K. HALEY of the F.A.A. in reference to a list of pilots who logged time while they were being taught to fly by DAVID FERRIE. MR. HALEY related that a student, name unknown to him, of FERRIE's came to him, HALEY, to get his own log book which was in the office that FERRIE used at the Airport. HALEY went on to state that he turned this student's log book over to him at that time and that he doesn't have any knowledge of what happened to other log books which were kept in FERRIE's office for his students. MR. HALEY related that the F.A.A. doesn't have any records of log time of FERRIE's students. Also that one BUSTER ABADIE who took over FERRIE's office may have information in regard to what happened to other log books. MR. BILL O'CONNER informed the officers that he will talk to MR. ABADIE and let the officers know the conclusion of the conversation in regard to FERRIE's students' log books.

The officers then spoke with MR. LUCIEN TAIX who resides at 118 Nu Street, Belle Chasse, Louisiana, residence phone: 366-5109, business phone: 242-3214, in regard to FERRIE's mechanic whose name was believed to be PHILLIPS. MR. TAIX informed the officers that the only mechanic he knew of that worked on FERRIE's plane was a JEFF JEFFERSON who resided in the Gentilly area, address unknown to him.

The officers located the residence of MR. JEFF JEFFERSON and learned that his real name was ALBERT JEFFERSON residing 1957 Lombard Street. MR. JEFFERSON nor his wife was home at this time so the officers after returning to the office sent a D.A. notice to MR. JEFFERSON to report to the Office of the District Attorney at 10:00 A.M. on April 28, 1969.

Another lead which was furnished by A.D.A. Sciambra was to interview WILLIAM ALBERT JOHNSON who is now working for RUDY SPERMICH at the Airport and was supposedly a very close friend of FERRIE's who may be able to give us some information on FERRIE. The officers while at the Airport interviewed WILLIAM ALBERT JOHNSON, whose title is Flight Instructor, and he related that he rendered a statement to Officer Douglas Ward of the District Attorney's Office approximately three months ago and that he is not able to furnish any further information in regard to FERRIE. MR. JOHNSON resides at 4930 Sanford Street in Metairie, Louisiana, home phone: 887-3880, business phone: 241-2776.

The officers then questioned a MR. AL CAMPBELL who is the brother of DAN CAMPBELL in regard to DAVID FERRIE. After a brief interview with AL CAMPBELL he informed the officers that his brother, DAN CAMPBELL, is a student at L.S.U. Baton Rouge and that both AL and DAN will report to the Office of the District Attorney to render a statement in regard to DAVID FERRIE. AL CAMPBELL resides at 2400 Jefferson Avenue, home phone: 866-5352; business phone: 242-5487. A follow-up memo will be submitted by the officers when AL and DAN report to this office.

The officers then were furnished four names of gasoline companies at the Lakefront Airport, namely, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil, and Esso. The officers spoke to a MR. PETE ALSOP who sells Gulf gasoline at the Airport and he was asked if DAVID FERRIE purchased gasoline for his plane from him and also if FERRIE used a credit card to purchase this gas. MR. ALSOP stated that DAVID FERRIE purchased gasoline from him and that it was on a cash basis and that he never knew FERRIE to have a credit card. Further, that when FERRIE died, he owed MR. ALSOP money for gas which he had purchased. MR. ALSOP went on to state that Texaco and Esso are now operated by different people since the death of FERRIE.

The officers interviewed a MR. WILSON MIRAMONT who operates the Mobil gas station at the Airport. MR. MIRAMONT also stated that DAVID FERRIE purchased all of his gasoline on a cash basis and also owed him money for gas when he, FERRIE, died.

The officers then questioned MR. W. W. MILLER who is the watchsupervisor with the F.A.A. in regard to possible flight plans requested by FERRIE. MR. MILLER related that he doesn't recall any flight plans which FERRIE may have requested and that if he did, flight plans are only kept for fifteen days and then are destroyed.

On April 28, 1969, at approximately 10:00 A.M. one ALBERT JEFFERSON, 1957 Lombard Street, reported to the District Attorney's Office where he was interviewed by A.D.A. Andrew Sciambra and Det. Kent Simms. A memo will be made in regard to this interview by A.D.A. Sciambra.

CAPT. FRED A. SOULE, SR.

OFFICER KENT A. SIMMS

MEMO

86

Thursday May 8, 1969

To Mr. James Alcock
From Mr. A. Sciambra & Capt F. Soule
Subject Shaw Case - Interviewing witnesses that
have frequented N.O. Airport, Lakefront

On Thursday May 8, 1969 Sciambra & Soule interviewed the following employees of South Central Bell Telephone Co who have been assigned to work at the Airport.

- (1) James Fitzsimons - 6122 So Levee N.O.
- (2) Joseph Hymel - 3401 Fenelon St - St Ber. Par.
- (3) Robert Blancher - 4901 Longfellow Dr N.O.

Fitzsimons stated he saw & knew Dave Ferrie from the Airport but did not or could not say if Shaw or Oswald had ever met Ferrie or if they knew each other

Blancher stated he worked at the airport from 1957 to 1968. He stated he knew Dave Ferrie who worked for Com-Air at the Walter Wendell hangar or hangar "A." He stated he thinks he saw Shaw at the airport possibly at the Administration Building. He is unable to put them together & does not recall seeing Budd.

Joseph Hymel stated the same as Fitzsimons

MEMO

Thurs. May 1, 1969

To Mr. James Alcock
From Capt Frederick Soule Sr
Subject ITEM # 13 - POOL HALL

ON THURSDAY MAY 1, 1969 OFFICERS F. SOULE & KENT SIMMS WENT TO MARTIN'S LEA BILLIARD PARLOR LOCATED 132 EXCHANGE. THE MANAGER FRANK GRAGNON W/M 74 RESIDING 114 ROYAL APT 5E STATED THAT HE HAS BEEN MANAGING THE POOL ROOM FOR A MR MARTIN FOR 43 YEARS. PICTURES OF OSWALD, SHAW, FERRIE, THORLEY & BANNISTER WERE DISPLAYED TO GRAGNON. HE PICKED OUT THORLEY'S PICTURE & STATED THAT THORLEY HAD VISITED THE ESTABLISHMENT ON RARE OCCASIONS. HE FURTHER STATED THAT AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE LOCAL PAPERS JUST AFTER THE ASSASSINATION THAT GAVE OSWALD'S ADDRESS AS ABOVE THE POOL ROOM OR 132 EXCHANGE WAS INCORRECT THAT OSWALD HAD NEVER LIVED THERE.

THREE REGULAR POOL PLAYERS SIDNEY LEGER W/M 65, 1425 JOSEPHINE WHO HAS BEEN PLAYING POOL AT THIS LOCATION FOR 25 YEARS, JOSEPH LABRUZZA W/M 66, 1307 MONTENEY & ANTHONY COPPOLA W/M 69, 3822 CHESTNUT BOTH HABITUALLY PRESENT THE POOL HALL & HAVE BEEN DOING SO FOR THE LAST 15 YEARS. UNABLE TO GIVE

MAY 2, 1969

TO MR JAMES ALCOCK
FROM CAPT. F.A. SOULE SR
SUBJECT Point of Information
IN RE: ITEM 4 FAG BALL

SIR:

IN READING A PREVIOUS MEMO REGARDING ONE OF THE ARRESTEES WILLIAM JOHNSON THERE IS MENTION OF A NOTE THAT A WILLIAM JOHNSON ~~WAS~~ WORKED AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART IN DALLAS IN 1963. ALSO IN 1963 & 1964 WILLIAM KLOEPFER LIVED AT 724 GOV NICHOLS & THIS MEMO ON FILE STATES THAT THE PROPERTY WAS OWNED BY CLAY STAN & KLOEPFER. KLOEPFER ALLEGEDLY RELATED TO RICH KLOEPFER WHO VISITED THE OSWALDS.

ADDITIONAL POINT OF INFORMATION
WHILE CHECKING HAIRIES 1969
NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY ON
PAGE 210, I SEE THAT
DAVID L. CHANDLER THE FREE
LANCE REPORTER NOW OCCUPIES
AN APARTMENT AT THIS ADDRESS.
HIS PHONE AS LISTED 525-1913
RESIDENCE 724 GOV NICHOLS

To MR JAMES ALCOCK
From CAPT F.A. SOULE SR
Subject PHOTO-COPY OF SKETCH DRAWN BY
BOOTSIE GAY ON APRIL 24, 1969 IN THE
OFFICE OF JAMES ALCOCK

SIR:

AS YOU ARE AWARE BOOTSIE GAY
DREW THIS DIAGRAM IN YOUR OFFICE. I
SOULE HAVE THE ORIGINAL. THIS, TO THE
BEST OF HER RE-COLLECTION IS A
LIKENESS OF WHAT SHE SAW AT
G. WRAY, GILL'S OFFICE. SHE WROTE
ELM STREET, DREW A SQUARE FOR A
BUILDING AND A SECOND SQUARE
WITH INITIALS "VIP" FOR A VEHICLE.

Soyle

ADDRESSES OF CLAY L. SHAW

1313 Dauphine Street	Change of Address
1414 Chartres Street	9/21/66 Post Office
927 Burgundy Street	Title 9/12/59 - 1959 Thunderbird Convertible
124 Camp Street	Title 1/10/64 - 1959 Thunderbird Convertible
511 S. Walnut, Hamond, La.	2/21/64 - 1962 Rambler (Title)
1445 Parger Street	Lafayette Insurance Company Canceled insurance on property
1014 Royal Street	Military Record 1/14/47
457 Eagon, Shreveport, La.	Draft Registration
3607 Banks Street	1925 School Records
906-8 Esplanade Avenue	1954 <u>Owned</u>
529 Esplanade Avenue	(Garrison memo)
Lord Elgin Hotel, Ottawa, Canada	1952-53
716-14 Gov. Nicholls Street	Statement from Marilyn Tate, Realtors

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ORLEANS

October 10, 1967

STATEMENT OF: JULES RICCO KIMBLE, w/m 24

RESIDING AT: 4839 Babylon Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

STATEMENT

I met DAVID FERRIE in early 1960 in a barroom named The Golden Lantern in the French Quarter. I would see DAVE from time to time in the same bar and I flew with him in his airplane on several occasions.

One night while drinking in the Golden Lantern, DAVE introduced me to CLAY SHAW. I was with CLAY SHAW and DAVE for several hours that night which was in late 1960 or early 1961. From that time on I use to see CLAY SHAW on different occasions, you know drinking and so forth. One day in late '61 or early '62 I received a phone call from DAVE and he asked me if I would like to take an overnight plane trip with him. I said, all right and then met FERRIE at the airport at which time I found out that CLAY SHAW was coming with us. At this time I also found out that we were going to Canada to pick someone up. No other explanation was given. While on the trip, CLAY SHAW sat in the back of the airplane reading books and slept. SHAW also had a brown briefcase with him. On the flight we stopped at different places to gas up and stretch our legs. We stopped in Nashville, Tennessee, Louisville, Kentucky, and Toronado, Canada. Our final stop was in Montreal, Canada. FERRIE and myself stayed in a hotel over night. I believe it might have been the Hilton Alg or something like that. The hotel was located in Dowral which was right outside of Montreal. CLAY SHAW disappeared after we landed and I did not see him until the next morning which was about 9 o'clock when we were ready to leave and come back to New Orleans. When SHAW arrived at the plane, he had this Mexican or Cuban with him. This guy was kind of heavy set, dark complexion, balding in the front, in his early 30's or middle 30's. He sat in the back of the airplane with SHAW and spoke only to SHAW in broken English. The airplane that we used was a Cessna 172 which I believed belonged to a friend of FERRIE's. We bought our gas with a Gulf credit card which FERRIE had. When we got back to the International Trade Mart Airport, I got into my automobile and FERRIE and SHAW and the other guy got into another automobile and left.

About a month or two later I got another phone call from FERRIE asking me if I wanted to make the return trip with him to Canada, but I told him no.

I have seen SHAW on different occasions in barrooms and International Trade Mart up until the time that he

To: SCAMBRA

By: If not dupli-
cated for red files, please
have done. JZ

B-1
these further
people in 60's.
(over)

Note: Kimble is
with Shaw & Fannie
to Canada trip.

17 Nov 67: D. A. note.
OS of DF?
Check credit
card
4-62

District Attorney's office started their investigation. I have heard other people introduce CLAY SHAW as CLAY BERTRAND, but he has never been introduced to me as CLAY BERTRAND.

Ask Rowley ←
I would also like to state that about two or three weeks after DAVE FERRIE died I got a phone call from JACK HELMS, who was formerly with the Federal Government and later connected with the Klu Klux Klan asking me if I would take a ride with him by FERRIE's house to pick up some papers. I said, yes, and a short while later he picked me up at my house in a 1966 white Chevrolet. We drove to FERRIE's house and parked a little way down the block. JACK got out of the automobile with a flashlight and it appeared that he went around the back of the house or into the back yard. A short while later he came back with a black briefcase and got into the automobile at which time we drove off. Later I believe that the contents of this briefcase were put into a safety deposit box in the Bank of Louisiana. Later I believe that these papers were removed from the Bank of Louisiana and put into a big black box in St. Bernard Parish which belonged to the Klan. The fellow who kept this box is called OTTO. I do not know him by any other name. I believe that these papers were then removed from this black box, but I don't know where they were removed to. I did manage to get some papers from this black box but they pertained to the Klan, and I turned these papers to CLEMENT HOOD, an FBI Agent I was working for. I also had contact with CIA Agents. Their names being STEINMEYER, who has since been transferred to Texas, and NAT BROWN who is still in New Orleans and another guy by the name of RED, last name unknown. I used to have meetings with the Agents in different motel rooms where I would give them reports, pictures, recordings, etc., and would also receive my pay check or cash which I would sign a voucher for and would also receive further instructions. They would mail different things to me at my post office box number which is 701-30252, Lafayette Street Branch.

Several months ago RICK TOWNLEY with WDSU called me and told me that he had information that I had tape recordings that someone wanted to buy from me. I asked him how he had found out that I had them and he said that didn't matter. He asked me if I would meet him some place and I told him yes, to come over to my house. He said, no, he wouldn't do that, that it would have to be some public place. So I met him in the Kopper Kitchen on Tulane Avenue. After we talked for a while I went home and put on a suit and we went down to WDSU. When we got to WDSU, TOWNLEY called WALTER SHERIDAN in New York and I sat there while TOWNLEY talked to SHERIDAN. After TOWNLEY hung up he said that SHERIDAN would be in town the following morning. TOWNLEY asked me what I wanted for the tapes that I had, and I told him \$500. The next morning they gave me the \$500 for the tapes and asked me if I would do a film for WDSU consisting of what I knew about the Cubans, FERRIE, SHAW, etc. The tape that I sold them contained some information about the Klan and other information about papers that were picked up at FERRIE's house. WALTER SHERIDAN is the one who gave me the \$500 for the tapes. This \$500 was in a sealed envelope and was all one hundred dollar bills. This was given to me in an office in WDSU which was located by their newsroom. We then went upstairs and they locked the doors and

2.2.5

placed a guard on the door and started asking questions and taking pictures of me. I even remember that there was a man from Sweden who was talking to the cameramen and they asked him to leave. They asked me questions such as, Do I know CLAY SHAW; Did I ever fly with CLAY SHAW and DAVID FERRIE; If I knew GENE DAVIS, which I told them that I knew GENE DAVIS very well because he was a personal friend of mine; If I knew GORDON NOVEL; If I ever worked for the FBI, CIA, to which questions I said, yes of which questions WALTER SHERIDAN said he had already known that I would say yes to. I was then told to say that I didn't know anything that would help Garrison in his investigation and this was also put on film. I don't remember everything that he told me to say but he did tell me to go to Canada. He also said that he would edit and cut the films after I was gone. He also said that they would get me an attorney if I needed one. I told SHERIDAN and TOWNLEY not to release this film if they were going to cut any part of it. They said that when I got to Canada, they would call me and ask if it could be released. They called my wife later and asked her if she would let them release it and she also told them no. I understand that this film has been cut and released.

MR. HOOD told me not to get involved with the District Attorney's Office and if the District Attorney's Office tried to subpoena me, that he would take care of it. MR. HOOD told me to give all the cooperation necessary that WALTER SHERIDAN required. SHERIDAN and TOWNLEY also told me not to talk with the District Attorney's Office and to call them right away so they could get an attorney for me. That is about all I can remember at this time.

James Ricco Kimble
GULES RICCO KIMBLE

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M E M O R A N D U M

April 11, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: WILLIAM R. ALFORD, Assistant D. A. and
KENT SIMMS, Investigator

RE: SHAW LEADS NUMBER II.
"4900 Magazine Street Lead"
(MR. JESSE GARNER)

* * * * *

In an effort to obtain an interview with MR. JESSE GARNER of 4911 Magazine Street, Ken Simms and I went to his house at 5:45 P.M. on April 10, 1969. MR. GARNER was at home and consented to an interview. This interview lasted until 7:00 P.M.

MR. GARNER has driven a Yellow Cab for 28 years in New Orleans, and stated that he thought it odd that prior to SHAW's arrest he had never seen nor heard of CLAY SHAW. Needless to say, he had never seen SHAW in the company of OSWALD or FERRIE.

GARNER remembers seeing three different people come to visit the OSWALD'S during their stay at 4901 Magazine.

First, he remembers seeing a woman whom he later determined to be RUTH PAINE. He also saw a middle-aged couple come to the OSWALD'S apartment and pick them up. He later determined this couple to be relatives of OSWALD. He says that he never saw anyone else visit OSWALD.

We showed MR. GARNER various photographs including pictures of SHAW, FERRIE, THORNLEY and BANISTER. He stated that he had never seen any of these persons visit OSWALD.

MR. GARNER stated that the only conversation which he ever had with OSWALD was on the occasion when he requested OSWALD to remove the "Hands off Cuba" leaflets which were attached to the screen. He said at first OSWALD was belligerent, but that before the conversation was completed, OSWALD agreed to and did remove the leaflets from the screen. GARNER did not know where the leaflets came from, nor did he question OSWALD relative to them.

MR. GARNER supplied no new information, but he did make several statements about LOUIS N. RICCO.

NOTE: Nothing MR. GARNER said contradicted MRS. GARNER'S Previous statements to us or to the F.B.I. or the Warren Commission.

LOUIS N. RICCO:

In talking to MR. JESSE GARNER we questioned him about LOUIS RICCO. GARNER stated that RICCO and his wife lived in an apartment in the rear of 4707 Magazine Street for approximately one year - during 1963 and 1964. He said RICCO and his wife appeared to be nice, friendly people who went fishing every chance they got. He said the RICCOS travelled quite a bit and came to New Orleans from California. RICCO'S reason for coming to New Orleans was that he needed to be closer to his mother who lived in Montgomery, Alabama, and who was ill.

RICCO was a machinist and while in New Orleans worked at Buck Kreihs Company. GARNER stated that on one occasion he was talking with the foreman under whom RICCO worked - does not remember foreman's name - and was told that RICCO was a good machinist and a hard worker. This conversation took place at BUCK KREIHS as GARNER was waiting for RICCO to get off work as GARNER was catching a ride home with RICCO.

We questioned Garner as to any association between RICCO and OSWALD. GARNER stated RICCO did not associate with OSWALD and didn't like him because OSWALD wouldn't speak. On the occasion when MR. GARNER ordered the removal of the "Hands Off Cuba" leaflets, he later that same day told RICCO about it. RICCO's reaction was that he was glad, and that if he (RICCO) would have seen them he would have done the same thing, or would have had a fight with OSWALD in an attempt to remove the leaflets.

GARNER described RICCO as "just an old country boy" and seemed to think highly of him.

We questioned MR. A. P. EAMES of 4917 Magazine about RICCO. His reaction to our questioning was much the same as MR. GARNER. He stated that RICCO was always talking about fishing and doesn't remember ever discussing any other topic with RICCO other than fishing.

We are making an effort to locate LOUIS RICCO in order to question him about his observations, and will report as soon as this is accomplished.

MR. AND MRS. A. P. EAMES:

Mr. and Mrs. EAMES have been interviewed by our office on several occasions. Our purpose in conducting another interview was, 1) to determine if in fact there was any grounds to believe that MR. EAMES could identify KERRY THORNLEY as having visited OSWALD; and 2) to determine the whereabouts of LOUIS N. RICCO.

MR. EAMES flatly stated that he could not identify any of the photographs which we had of THORNLEY. He stated that he had previously said that THORNLEY had the general appearance of the visitor he saw at OSWALD'S, but that he could in no way make an identification from the photos. EAMES said the man he saw was more dark complexioned than THORNLEY and had darker hair.

EAMES said the F.B.I showed him a picture of BILL STUCKEY and that STUCKEY looks more like the man he saw talking to OSWALD through the screen of OSWALD'S porch. EAMES thinks this visit occurred after OSWALD had gotten the publicity with the leaflets.

The only other persons EAMES remembers seeing at OSWALD'S was a middle-aged couple who brought the OSWALDS home one Sunday.

MR. and MRS. EAMES related the visit FERRIE paid to their home. MRS. EAMES said her husband was not at home at the time of the visit, which she says was on Tuesday, November 26, 1963. She said FERRIE asked to see MR. EAMES as he wanted to know what library card OSWALD was using at the time MR. EAMES saw him in the main library. MRS. EAMES said she told FERRIE that her husband wasn't at home, but that she was sure he didn't know whose card OSWALD was using. ??

MR. EAMES told us that he doesn't even know whether or not OSWALD checked any books out of the library on the particular occasion that he saw OSWALD in the library, and that he had no knowledge of OSWALD'S library card.

MRS. EAMES states that the only other persons she saw visit OSWALD'S were RUTH PAINE and the man who was seen by her husband shortly after the publicity with regard to the leaflets. We showed MRS. EAMES various photographs but she was unable to identify any of them. MR. and MRS. EAMES both stated that this man came in an automobile, but can't recall what type or kind. Both state that they believe this visit was on a Saturday.

My impression is that MR. and MRS. GARNER and MR. and MRS. EAMES are totally honest persons and have nothing further to add to our investigation. Thus, pending any new discoveries, I see no further need for questioning these people.

3-24-1
B.H. - Victor - B.R.
And Dave - NCFA

MEMORANDUM

September 6, 1967

+ Bailey
See Hoke Mary

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator

RE: CONVERSATION WITH JULES ROCCO KIMBLE

Mr. D. - your copy

Several weeks ago Assistant District Attorney James Alcock received a telephone call from a subject who identified himself as JULES KIMBLE. He stated that he had information that would be helpful in our present investigation. He stated that he would like to meet with us in the rear of the Y.W.C.A.

Arrangements were made whereas James Alcock and myself were to meet with him. Upon arrival in the parking lot in the rear of the Y.W.C.A., above agents were approached by JULES KIMBLE who got into the rear seat of the automobile and requested we take a little ride or go somewhere else. We then drove to the Fontainebleau Motel where we had some coffee. At this time Alcock asked him what information he had. He stated that the day after, or two days after DAVID FERRIE died JACK HELM had him drive him to FERRIE's home on Louisiana Avenue. Upon arrival at FERRIE's home, HELM got out of the automobile and went to the rear of the house and within a few minutes came out carrying a large package (like a briefcase). He stated that HELM didn't have enough time to go into the house. He believes that HELM either went to the rear steps or in the garage. He stated that HELM placed whatever he had gotten from FERRIE's home in a safe-deposit box, (unknown), but he would attempt to get the location and would photostat a copy and turn it over to us. He stated that he had knowledge of a flight that DAVE FERRIE took to Canada. He thought it was involving some Minute Men operation. Again he offered to gather this information for our office.

KIMBLE further stated that he knew GUY BANISTER and that BANISTER belonged to the Minute Men Organization. He stated that they had in operation a camp in St. Bernard Parish headed by a man named FRED LEWICH and his son. He would not tell us the location but offered to take us to the site blindfolded. He stated they train on the weekends and have a cache of weapons used by both the Klan and Minute Men Organization.

While driving him back to his automobile he started talking about the recent bombing in Baton Rouge of VICTOR BUSSIE's home and of a colored school teacher. He stated that these two bombings happened on the same night and the meeting where the plans were drawn up were in his house. He stated JACK HELM attended with several other Klansmen. HELM told the

Klansmen that he needed three men for a dangerous mission. ALBERT COLLIER who is a cab driver in this city who always carries a gun with him volunteered along with CLARENCE EAU who is employed somewhere in St. Bernard Parish for Coca Cola Company. He stated he didn't know who the third man was at this time but had overheard HELM tell the others about meeting someone in Baton Rouge.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF ORLEANS

April 18, 1967

STATEMENT OF: DAVID F. GENTRY
922 Dumaine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

INTERROGATED
BY: OFFICERS KENT SIMMS and CLIENCY NAVARRE

IN RE: DR. MARY SHERMAN and
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

Dr. SHERMAN came in the shop I would say occasionally, not frequently, but I can look up on the ledger and see. She never made any extensive or large purchases. I was never in her apartment. If she ever came to the shop with anyone, it was possibly with someone who lived in the same apartment complex in which she lived. Probably the entire time she lived at 3101 St. Charles Avenue she came in the shop, and she was in the shop the late afternoon before she was murdered. I do not know any of her friends.

I don't recall my first meeting with CLAY SHAW. However, it was probably in '58 or '59. The original interest in meeting was through business at the International Trade Mart and the possibility of purchasing and restoring Vieux Carre property myself. I am a designer of interiors and interior furnishings and I am also Director of the Oriental Gallery at the 20th Century Shop. One other person that I do know through the International Trade Mart and CLAY SHAW, is J. B. DAUENHAUER. But only through the Trade Mart and through CLAY do I know J. B.

I moved to 4919 Magazine Street in February of 1961. I don't recall, or don't know the date that OSWALD moved into 4907 Magazine Street. I never had occasion to speak to him (OSWALD) but passed him on several occasions going to Rex Laundry and Dry-cleaners. I don't recall ever seeing him untidy or with a beard. Then on December 15th of 1964, I moved back to the Quarter.

The Sunday before Mardi Gras of 1965, CLAY attended a buffet party that afternoon in my apartment at 619 Gov. Nichols. After moving back to the Quarter, I did see CLAY passing on the street, or once in a while at the Coffee Shop Restaurant on St. Peter next to Pat O'Brien's. I can't recall the number of times that I have. Not that frequently. But there have been times I have been in CLAY's apartment for drinks. It was at 1313 or 1331 Dauphine. I am not sure. The first few times it was just for drinks. The gathering that would have been

termed a party, if I recall correctly, was in October of '66 on a Sunday afternoon. As I say, there was a gentleman there that was Spanish, or Cuban, or Latin. He could even have been Mexican as far as that goes. He was about 53 years, 6'2", almost, but not as tall as CLAY. He weighed about 175 lbs, ruddy complexion, and I think he did have a mustache. If I recall correctly, he had a rather full head of hair with some grey, which he parted. I am pretty sure his hair was parted. He had no scars. He had a Spanish accent. There was also a younger person that had painted CLAY's apartment and he was to do some work for this gentleman. He was doing painting for these people and he was supposedly an artist or writer. CLAY's apartment had just been completed being painted. This young man had painted the apartment for CLAY and was to do some work for the older man. This younger person was in his early 20's. There were some 8 to 12 people at this party but I can't recall their names.

Q. Did you know any of these people personally?

A. I knew several of them. Just a "Hello" acquaintance, not personally. There were some there whose names I knew, but I can't recall.

Q. Did the name SERGIO ring a bell?

A. It could have been this person I am describing at this party, but I am not positive.

Q. I show you a picture of SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, could this be the fellow you described as a Spanish-type individual at the party?

A. No, because he is much more lean than the person in this picture, and older. In other words, his face was as lean as yours (SIMMS), and if I recall correctly, the hair was longer and more full than that. CLAY knew a lot of Spanish and Mexican people. It didn't seem unusual for them to be there. He knew them from the Quarter, from the Trade Mart and from Mexico.

After the party, I went to another party around 7:00 o'clock. I went to CLAY's around 5:00 and left around 7:00. I think this was in October. Being at two parties the same evening, it is hard to remember who was where. (Shown picture of Spanish and other people, and referring to AL BEAUBOUF) This could have been the person who painted CLAY's apartment and was to do some work for the Spanish person.

First-hand, I know nothing of CLAY's personal or sexual life, but maybe he has made some remark of someone he has met; that he thought the person was very attractive or something like that. I can't recall him saying he ever went to bed with some person, but he did mention to me his liking of men. It is relatively common knowledge among friends. I know nothing first-hand of his private life, but he did say something about liking men. He never mentioned anyone specifically.

Let me see that picture again. The one I saw before. This person I know. JERRY WINTERS, is that his name?

Q. Are you a homosexual?

A. I would rather be termed bi-sexual. I have had sex with both sexes. I was married for 5½ years; I had 2 children; I have had sex with women before I married and since then.

Q. I show you a picture of a single person dressed in a sailor outfit, can you identify this picture?

A. It appears to be a person I know as JERRY WINTERS who worked for Nunez Employment Agency about 3 years ago, I think. He lives, or did live on Josephine Street or somewhere up in that area. I know nothing about him personally.

Q. Do you ever recall CLAY SHAW having a room-mate?

A. I think many years ago a JEFF BITTERSON lived with him. I think this was many years ago, I am not sure. I would think - I think he is "gay".

Q. Do you know what type of work JEFF BITTERSON did?

A. As far as I know, he always sold real estate. He worked for Marylin Tate. I know, because MARGIE O'DAIR who works in the office is a good friend of mine.

IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS IN PHOTOGRAPHS:

(Reading from left to right in all photos)

PHOTO NO. 26:

3rd - LENNY FRANK - in a Hawaiian sarong, lei and sandals.

4th - LEE (somebody) - in cape and sequined toga.

5th - I have seen him, but I can't recall his name. I think he is a hairdresser.

6th - I can't recall the name. He lives now on 1023 or in the vicinity of St. Ann. His first name may be HOWARD.

PHOTO NO. 27A:

First Row:

2nd - I think his name is CHRIS. He works for the Times-Picayune.

4th - This fellow looks almost like the Spanish person I am talking about.

5th - HERBIE TROSCLAIR - He is a hairdresser and lives on Bourbon over the Bourbon House which would be 7 something.

9th - C. M. DAVIS who resides at Chartres and Explanade.

Back Row:

5th - DON (somebody). He is a school teacher.

7th - TOMMY HERFORD, or something like that.

11th- TRACY (somebody)

PHOTO NO. 27B:

1st - JOE JOE LANDRY. He lives right across the street from me.

5th - CLAUDE DUGAS.

6th - DOUG JONES. He lives on Carrollton and I think he has a printing company.

7th - JAMES ELSEY. He is an interior designer for Nu-Idea.

8th - Is connected with Nu-Idea also.

PHOTO NO. 27C:

Back Row:

2dn - JIMMY SCHEXNAIDER - He is a designer for Hemenway's. Also in that picture is LEE somebody and LENNY FRANK.

PHOTO NO. 27D:

1st - right end - is called POLLY PONTCHARTRAIN, but I think his name is --- I can't recall it. I don't know.

PHOTO NO. 27E:

4th - JEAN PIERRE SCHWEITZER - He works at Nahan Galleries on Louisiana.

5th - LOU or LOUIS TUCKER.

6th - I can't recall his name. He lived upstairs from me on Magazine Street. I don't think he knew OSWALD because he had just moved in and didn't stay there for very long. He moved into the Quarter.

PHOTO NO. 27F:

1st - They called him "Mousey", but I don't know his real name.

4th - WELDON - I can't recall his name. He is Display Director for Gus Mayer.

5th - He works for "This Week in New Orleans". I know because he has been in the shop many times. I know the name but I can't recall it.

PHOTO NO. 27F - Continued:

Back Row:

4th - I know he is a friend of CLAY's. If he is not now working at the London Shop, he did work there and he lived on Gov. Nichols. CLAY, J. B. DAUENHAUER and this fellow knew each other.

6th - JOEY BARCELONA - He works for Permanent Foliage on St. Claude Avenue.

PHOTO NO. 27G:

Back Row:

1st - CARLOS (somebody). He is from Cuba and he lives on Barracks with OTTO STERLE.

7th - DAVID BAILEY - He lives on St. Peter Street.

PHOTO NO. 27H:

This person I have seen but I don't know his name.

The articles, such as a cape and pieces of chain, that were taken from his (SHAW's) apartment, were SHAW's Mardi Gras costume he has worn for the past few years.

I don't know, have never seen, or been introduced to FERRIE.


I don't know LAYTON MARTENS, but I saw him in the neighborhood of the 4900 block of Magazine. I was of the opinion that his father rented a room across the street, and I was of the opinion that he (MARTENS) visited his father. This was at the time I lived on Magazine Street.

The last time that I recall seeing CLAY SHAW was two Sundays before Mardi Gras 1967, and we happened to bump into each other on Royal Street and stood together and watched a parade for a time. At that time, I did invite him to the annual buffet I give the Sunday before Mardi Gras, but he didn't attend this year.

Q. Before '63, did you attend any parties at CLAY SHAW's?

A. No. He also lived on Dauphine Street then, about the 500 block. I don't think I was in his apartment before 1301 Dauphine.

- Q. From reading the newspapers and reading the names of persons involved in the probe, do you recall knowing any of these other people.
- A. I thought I recognized him (LAYTON MARTENS) as being a person I recognized on Magazine Street, but any other names have no familiar ring.
- Q. If need be, would you be willing to take a lie detector test in regard to this matter?
- A. Yes.


DAVID F. GENTRY

March 26, 1969

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Messrs. Alcock, Sciambra, Alford and Ivon
FROM: Jim Garrison
RE: New File: "SHAW II - Statements and Memos"

Because of the likelihood that the yellow file "SHAW LEADS II" would be inundated if we started filing witnesses statements in it, we will need a separate file to contain the statements resulting from these and earlier Shaw leads. The new file will be in four red folders and will be entitled as indicated in the heading of this memorandum.

As each of us comes across earlier statements or memos which are of some substantive value, he should have three additional copies made and then place each of the total of four copies in each of the aforescribed red folders. In a short time we should then be able to have most of the information thus far developed on Shaw collected and duplicated in each red file and we will have, separately, the accumulation of leads in each yellow file.

There will also be a slight change in distribution in order to facilitate the access of Sciambra and Alford -- and of the investigators assigned to them -- to the yellow and red files. Because Alcock and I have additional duties which will intrude from time to time, preventing us from making the Shaw II inquiry our primary activity, he and I will share one file. There will then be a separate file (one yellow and one red) for Sciambra, Alford and Ivon.

These files should never be removed from the office unless the staff member whose name is on the front wants to take them home overnight for study. Even then, it is imperative that when these files are taken from the office it is only when the staff member is going directly to his home.

I have one other point to add -- and while it really concerns the yellow file rather than this one -- I may as well make the point here. In dictating any leads, inasmuch as we already have quite a few, it would be very helpful to give in the first phrase of each lead paragraph a descriptive title for the lead being described. Example: "The Taxicab Lead". This will enable us to refer to anyone of the accumulating leads by the single descriptive phrase and will simplify communication concerning the leads.

JG

JG:lcs

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M E M O R A N D U M

April 3, 1969 - Dictated and Transcribed

TO: JIM GARRISON; District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant D. A.
RE: SHAW LEADS NUMBER II
"MRS. ESTHER STEIN LEAD"

GEORGE CLARK informed us yesterday that in 1956 he was doing contracting work for MR. FRERET a plumbing contractor who has since left the City and now resides in California.

CLARK said that during the Winter of 1956 he had occasion to do some work on SHAW'S apartment on the corner of Esplanade and Dauphine (probably 906 Esplanade).

CLARK said he only worked on the job for two days and would arrive at work around 8:30 in the morning and leave around 4:30 or 5:00 in the afternoon.

CLARK said that during the two days he worked in the apartment there were two young boys in the apartment. He said they were just there when he got there and they were there when he left. He said that he did not get the impression that they were living there, but were just there because they were friends of the owner. He said he would say the boys were around 17 years old. He said he was never introduced to the boys nor ever heard anyone mention their names.

MR. CLARK identified a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his CAP uniform as one of the two boys that he saw in SHAW'S apartment. He also identified a picture of OSWALD holding the rifle and a B of I picture of OSWALD when he was arrested as being the same person that he saw in SHAW'S apartment in 1956 but at an older age.

MR. CLARK said that SHAW came into the apartment on the second day that he worked. He said that SHAW had just returned from work at the International Trade Mart. SHAW came in and looked at the work that was being done and talked casually to the two boys and then left. CLARK said that FRERET did all the talking to SHAW and that he (CLARK) did not talk to SHAW at all.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ORLEANS

April 18, 1967

STATEMENT OF: DAVID F. GENTRY
922 Dumaine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

INTERROGATED

BY: OFFICERS KENT SIMMS and CLIENCY NAVARRE

IN RE: DR. MARY SHERMAN and
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

Dr. SHERMAN came in the shop I would say occasionally, not frequently, but I can look up on the ledger and see. She never made any extensive or large purchases. I was never in her apartment. If she ever came to the shop with anyone, it was possibly with someone who lived in the same apartment complex in which she lived. Probably the entire time she lived at 3101 St. Charles Avenue she came in the shop, and she was in the shop the late afternoon before she was murdered. I do not know any of her friends.

I don't recall my first meeting with CLAY SHAW. However, it was probably in '58 or '59. The original interest in meeting was through business at the International Trade Mart and the possibility of purchasing and restoring Vieux Carre property myself. I am a designer of interiors and interior furnishings and I am also Director of the Oriental Gallery at the 20th Century Shop. One other person that I do know through the International Trade Mart and CLAY SHAW, is J. B. DAUENHAUER. But only through the Trade Mart and through CLAY do I know J. B.

I moved to 4919 Magazine Street in February of 1961. I don't recall, or don't know the date that OSWALD moved into 4907 Magazine Street. I never had occasion to speak to him (OSWALD) but passed him on several occasions going to Rex Laundry and Dry-cleaners. I don't recall ever seeing him untidy or with a beard. Then on December 15th of 1964, I moved back to the Quarter.

The Sunday before Mardi Gras of 1965, CLAY attended a buffet party that afternoon in my apartment at 619 Gov. Nichols. After moving back to the Quarter, I did see CLAY passing on the street, or once in a while at the Coffee Shop Restaurant on St. Peter next to Pat O'Brien's. I can't recall the number of times that I have. Not that frequently. But there have been times I have been in CLAY's apartment for drinks. It was at 1313 or 1331 Dauphine. I am not sure. The first few times it was just for drinks. The gathering that would have been

□ See Memo re:
Jerry Winters of
Navy Employment
Agency (P.3)
+ P.4 Doug Jones

Must re-interview
re CS & LHO.

✓ Did Gentry
know DF?
Say no

□
This is
around this
Thornley came
to N.O. ↓

□ 7
termed a party, if I recall correctly, was in October of '66 on a Sunday afternoon. As I say, there was a gentleman there that was Spanish, or Cuban, or Latin. He could even have been Mexican as far as that goes. He was about 53 years, 6'2", almost, but not as tall as CLAY. He weighed about 175 lbs, ruddy complexion, and I think he did have a mustache. If I recall correctly, he had a rather full head of hair with some grey, which he parted. I am pretty sure his hair was parted. He had no scars. He had a Spanish accent. There was also a younger person that had painted CLAY's apartment and he was to do some work for this gentleman. He was doing painting for these people and he was supposedly an artist or writer. CLAY's apartment had just been completed being painted. This young man had painted the apartment for CLAY and was to do some work for the older man. This younger person was in his early 20's. There were some 8 to 12 people at this party but I can't recall their names.

- Q. Did you know any of these people personally?
- A. I knew several of them. Just a "Hello" acquaintance, not personally. There were some there whose names I knew, but I can't recall.
- Q. Did the name SERGIO ring a bell?
- A. It could have been this person I am describing at this party, but I am not positive.
- Q. I show you a picture of SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, could this be the fellow you described as a Spanish-type individual at the party?
- A. No, because he is much more lean than the person in this picture, and older. In other words, his face was a lean as yours (SIMMS), and if I recall correctly, the hair was longer and more full than that. CLAY knew a lot of Spanish and Mexican people. It didn't seem unusual for them to be there. He knew them from the Quarter, from the Trade Mart and from Mexico.

After the party, I went to another party around 7:00 o'clock. I went to CLAY's around 5:00 and left around 7:00. I think this was in October. Being at two parties the same evening, it is hard to remember who was where. (Shown picture of Spanish and other people, and referring to AL BEAUBOUF) This could have been the person who painted CLAY's apartment and was to do some work for the Spanish person.

First-hand, I know nothing of CLAY's personal or sexual life, but maybe he has made some remark of someone he has met; that he thought the person was very attractive or something like that. I can't recall him saying he ever went to bed with some person, but he did mention to me his liking of men. It is relatively common knowledge among friends. I know nothing first-hand of his private life, but he did say something about liking men. He never mentioned anyone specifically.

Let me see that picture again. The one I saw before. This person I know. JERRY WINTERS, is that his name?

Q. Are you a homosexual?

A. I would rather be termed bi-sexual. I have had sex with both sexes. I was married for 5½ years; I had 2 children; I have had sex with women before I married and since then.

Q. I show you a picture of a single person dressed in a sailor outfit, can you identify this picture?

A. It appears to be a person I know as JERRY WINTERS who worked for Nunez Employment Agency about 3 years ago, I think. He lives, or did live on Josephine Street or somewhere up in that area. I know nothing about him personally.

Q. Do you ever recall CLAY SHAW having a room-mate?

A. I think many years ago a JEFF BITTERSON lived with him. I think this was many years ago, I am not sure. I would think - I think he is "gay".

Q. Do you know what type of work JEFF BITTERSON did?

A. As far as I know, he always sold real estate. He worked for Marylin Tate. I know, because MARGIE O'DAIR who works in the office is a good friend of mine.

IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS IN PHOTOGRAPHS:
(Reading from left to right in all photos)

PHOTO NO. 26:

3rd - LENNY FRANK - in a Hawaiian sarong, lei and sandals.

4th - LEE (somebody) - in cape and sequined toga.

5th - I have seen him, but I can't recall his name. I think he is a hairdresser.

6th - I can't recall the name. He lives now on 1023 or in the vicinity of St. Ann. His first name may be HOWARD.

PHOTO NO. 27A:

First Row:

2nd - I think his name is CHRIS. He works for the Times-Picayune.

4th - This fellow looks almost like the Spanish person I am talking about.

5th - HERBIE TROSCLAIR - He is a hairdresser and lives on Bourbon over the Bourbon House which would be 7 something.

9th - C. M. DAVIS who resides at Chartres and Explanade.

Back Row:

5th - DON (somebody). He is a school teacher.

7th - TOMMY HERFORD, or something like that.

11th- TRACY (somebody)

PHOTO NO. 27B:

1st - JOE JOE LANDRY. He lives right across the street from me.

5th - CLAUDE DUGAS.

6th - DOUG JONES. He lives on Carrollton and I think he has a printing company.

7th - JAMES ELSEY. He is an interior designer for Nu-Idea.

8th - Is connected with Nu-Idea also.

PHOTO NO. 27C:

Back Row:

2dn - JIMMY SCHEXNAIDER - He is a designer for Hemenway's. Also in that picture is LEE somebody and LENNY FRANK.

PHOTO NO. 27D:

1st - right end - is called POLLY PONTCHARTRAIN, but I think his name is --- I can't recall it. I don't know.

PHOTO NO. 27E:

4th - JEAN PIERRE SCHWEITZER - He works at Nahan Galleries on Louisiana.

5th - LOU or LOUIS TUCKER.

6th - I can't recall his name. He lived upstairs from me on Magazine Street. I don't think he knew OSWALD because he had just moved in and didn't stay there for very long. He moved into the Quarter.

*This would be important
ident photo.*

PHOTO NO. 27F:

1st - They called him "Mousey", but I don't know his real name.

4th - WELDON - I can't recall his name. He is Display Director for Gus Mayer.

5th - He works for "This Week in New Orleans". I know because he has been in the shop many times. I know the name but I can't recall it.

PHOTO NO. 27F - Continued:

Back Row:

4th - I know he is a friend of CLAY's. If he is not now working at the London Shop, he did work there and he lived on Gov. Nichols. CLAY, J. B. DAUENHAUER and this fellow knew each other.

6th - JOEY BARCELONA - He works for Permanent Foliage on St. Claude Avenue.

PHOTO NO. 27G:

Back Row:

1st - CARLOS (somebody). He is from Cuba and he lives on Barracks with OTTO STERLE.

7th - DAVID BAILEY - He lives on St. Peter Street.

PHOTO NO. 27H:

This person I have seen but I don't know his name.

The articles, such as a cape and pieces of chain, that were taken from his (SHAW's) apartment, were SHAW's Mardi Gras costume he has worn for the past few years.

I don't know, have never seen, or been introduced to FERRIE.

I don't know LAYTON MARTENS, but I saw him in the neighborhood of the 4900 block of Magazine. I was of the opinion that his father rented a room across the street, and I was of the opinion that he (MARTENS) visited his father. This was at the time I lived on Magazine Street.


The last time that I recall seeing CLAY SHAW was two Sundays before Mardi Gras 1967, and we happened to bump into each other on Royal Street and stood together and watched a parade for a time. At that time, I did invite him to the annual buffet I give the Sunday before Mardi Gras, but he didn't attend this year.

Q. Before '63, did you attend any parties at CLAY SHAW's?

A. No. He also lived on Dauphine Street then, about the 500 block. I don't think I was in his apartment before 1301 Dauphine.

Q: In late '50's & 40's
worked at 200 block,
Dauphine.

- Q. From reading the newspapers and reading the names of persons involved in the probe, do you recall knowing any of these other people.
- A. I thought I recognized him (LAYTON MARTENS) as being a person I recognized on Magazine Street, but any other names have no familiar ring.
- Q. If need be, would you be willing to take a lie detector test in regard to this matter?
- A. Yes.


DAVID F. GENTRY

SHAW WITNESSES - TRIAL OPENED ON FEBRUARY 6, 1969

Ordered by JG for B5

WITNESS	ADDRESS	IDENTIFICATION	DATE TESTI
GARRISON (opened Trial For State)	New Orleans, La.	District Attorney	Trans. 2/6/69
DYMOND, F. IRWIN (opening Statements)	"	Chief Defense Counsel	Trans. 2/6/69
MC GEHEE, EDWIN LEE	Jackson, La.	Barber	Trans. 2/6/69
MORGAN, REEVES		Former State Rep.	Trans. 2/6/69
MANCHESTER, JOHN	Clinton, La.	Town Marshal of Clinton	Trans. 2/6/69
PALMER, HENRY E.	Felician, La.	East Feliciana Registrar of Voters	Trans. 2/6/69
COLLINS	Baton Rouge, La.	U.S. Post Office Mail Handler	Trans. 2/6/69
DUNN, WILLIAM E., SR.	Clinton, La.	Farm & Construction Worker	Trans. 2/7/69
DEDON, MRS. BOBBIE	Baton Rouge, La.	Doctor's Assistant	Trans. 2/7/69
KEMP, MRS. MAXINE	Clinton, La.	Secretary personnel Officer at South La. State Hospital	Trans. 2/7/69
WINDSTEIN, PTN. MARK	New Orleans, La.	Intelligence Division, N.O. Police Department	Unit 2/7/69
HAYWARD, DET. FRANK	NEW ORLEANS, La.	Community Relation Division N.O. Police Department	Unit 2/7/69
MARTELLO, CAPT. FRANCIS	New Orleans, La.	Intelligence Division, N.O. Police Department	Unit 2/7/69
STEEL, CHARLES, JR. (final witness before noon break)	New Orleans, La.	(helped Oswald hand out leaflets)Emp. Comfortair Co.	Unit 2/7/69
RAY, GIROD (before Steel)	New Orleans, La.	Wharf Master for The Dock Board	Unit 2/7/69
AFTERNOON Of 2/7/69			
BUNDY, WILLIAM, JR.	New Orleans, La.	On and Off Presser for Avondale cleaners	Unit 2/7/69
SPIESEL, CHARLES I.	New York, N.Y.	Accountant	Unit 2/7/69
SPIESEL, CHARLES I.	"	"	Unit 2/8/69

(Testified after trip to Quarter)

WITNESSES FOR STATE

WITNESSES FOR B5

SHAW WITNESSES CONTINUED

WITNESS	ADDRESS	IDENTIFICATION	DATE TESTIFIED
RUSSO, PERRY RAYMOND	New Orleans, La.	Book Salesman <i>Trans.</i>	2/10/69
RUSSO, PERRY RAYMOND	"	" <i>Trans.</i>	2/11/69
--			
(Morning) SCIAMBRA, ANDREW	New Orleans, La.	Asst. District Attorney <i>Trans.</i>	2/12/69
(Afternoon)			
HARDIMAN, JAMES	New Orleans, La.	Letter Carrier <i>Trans.</i>	2/12/69
ROLLAND, R. C.	Houston, Texas	Skating Rink Owner <i>Trans.</i>	2/12/69
SCIAMBRA, ANDREW J.	New Orleans, La.	Asst. District Attorney <i>Trans.</i>	2/12/69
JACKSON, RICHARD W.	New Orleans, La.	U.S. Post Office Employee <i>Trans.</i>	2/12/69
--			
(Morning)			
HARDIMAN, JAMES	New Orleans, La.	Letter Carrier <i>Trans.</i>	2/13/69
FATTER, ESMOND DR.	New Orleans, La.	Physician <i>Untrans.</i>	2/13/69
HOPKINS, LEWIS	New Orleans, La.	Travel consultant for <i>Untrans.</i> Shaw	2/13/69
(Afternoon)			
ZAPRUDER, ABRAHAM	Dallas, Texas	Dress Manufacturer <i>Trans.</i>	2/13/69
FRAZIER, BUELL W.	Irving, Texas	Order Filing Clerk <i>Trans.</i> for Texas Book Depository	2/13/69
WEST	Dallas, Texas	County Surveyor <i>Trans.</i>	2/13/69
--			
(Morning)			
FRAZIER, BUELL W.	Irving, Texas	Order Filing Clerk <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69
SHANEYFELT, LYNDA L.		FBI SPECIAL AGENT <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69
BOND, MRS. WILMA IRENE	Dallas, Texas	- - - <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69
WILLIS, MR. & MRS. PHILIP	Dallas, Texas	- - - <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69
MARTIN, BILLY JOE	Dallas, Texas	Policeman <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69
WALTHER, MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLYN	Dallas, Texas	- - - <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69
CRAIG, ROGER	New Orleans, La.	Volkswagen International <i>Trans.</i>	2/14/69

Original copy U G for 153

SHAW WITNESSES CONTINUED

WITNESS	ADDRESS	IDENTIFICATION	DATE TESTIFIED
SIMMONS, JAMES L.	Mesquite, Texas (Now Employee of U.S. Post Off.)	Employee of <i>Trans.</i> Union Terminal Railway (in 1963)	2/15/69
NEWMAN, FRANCES GAIL	Dallas, Texas	<i>Trans.</i>	2/15/69
MORRMAN, MRS. MARY	Dallas, Texas	<i>Trans.</i>	2/15/69
KENNEDY, REGIS L.		Former FBI Agent <i>P. No Trans.</i>	2/17/69
NEWMAN, WILLIAM E.	Dallas, Texas	<i>Trans.</i>	2/17/69
ORTH, HERBERT		<i>Trans.</i>	2/17/69
NICHOLS, DR. JOHN M.	Kansas University	expert in pathology and forensic Medicine <i>Trans.</i>	2/17/69

RECESS FOR MARDI GRAS

NICHOLS, DR. JOHN M.	Kansas City, Kansas	<i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
PARKER, MRS. JESSE	New Orleans, La.	<i>Unit.</i> former hostess for Eastern Airlines	2/19/69
KREUBBE, CAPT. JAMES W.	NEW Orleans, La.	<i>Unit.</i> Police Department Captain Detective Bureau	2/19/69
CARR, RICHARD RANDOLPH	Dallas, Texas	<i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
BUTZMAN, SGT. JONAS J.	New Orleans, La.	Police Officer <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
PERKINS, JOHN N.	New Orleans, La.	Police Officer <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
SHAW, CLAY	New Orleans, La.	International Trade Mart Rep. <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
PANZECA	New Orleans, La.	Lawyer <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
CUROLE, CAPT.	New Orleans, La.	Police Officer <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
WEGMANN	New Orleans, La.	Attorney (for Shaw) <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
IVON, LOUIS W.	New Orleans, La.	N.O. Police Force <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69
ALOYSIUS, J. H.	New Orleans, La.	N.O. Policeman <i>Unit.</i>	2/19/69
HABIGHORST	New Orleans, La.	Policeman for N.O. Force <i>Trans.</i>	2/19/69

Ordered by J.C. on 2/15/69

SHAW WITNESSES CONTINUED

-4-

WITNESS	ADDRESS	IDENTIFICATION	DATE TESTIFIED
(JUDGE HAGGERTY TURNED DOWN A MOTION FOR A DIRECTED VERDICT)			
PORTER, MRS. MARINA OSWALD	Richardson, Texas	<i>Trans</i> Widow of Lee H. Oswald	2/21/6
COBB, LLOYD J.	New Orleans, La.	<i>Trans.</i> President of International Trade Mart Bldg.	2/21/6
MOORE, MISS GOLDIE NAOMI	New Orleans, La.	<i>Trans.</i> Secretary for Shaw (19 Yrs.)	2/21/6
KOMMER, REX L.		<i>Trans.</i> Meteorologist	2/21/6
FRAZIER, ROBERT A.		<i>Trans.</i> Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation	2/21/6
FRAZIER, ROBERT A.		<i>Trans.</i> "	2/22/6
PAINE, MRS.	Irving, Texas	<i>Trans.</i> Friend of Mrs. Oswald at time of Assin. (Kindergarten Teacher)	2/22/6
FINCK, COL. PIERRE A.		<i>Trans</i> Army Doctor (Helped perform Autopsy on JFK's body)	2/24/6
FINCK, COL. PIERRE A.		<i>Trans.</i> "	2/25/6
ANDREWS, DEAN A.	New Orleans, La.	<i>Trans.</i> Attorney	2/25/6
LINK, ROBERT		<i>Untrans.</i> Notary Public	2/25/6
APPEL, CHARLES A., JR.	Washington D.C.	<i>Trans.</i> Retired FBI Handwriting Expert	2/25/6
APPEL, CHARLES A., JR.	"	<i>Being Trans.</i> "	2/26/6
BIDDISON, ARTHUR JEFFERSON	New Orleans, La.	Real Estate Man	2/26/6
PHELAN, JAMES R.	Long Beach, Calif.	<i>Trans.</i> Free Lance Writer	2/26/6
O'DONNELL, EDWARD M. LT. (Reverse in order for these two witnesses)	New Orleans, La.	<i>Trans.</i> Police Department	2/26/6
GARNER, JESSE	New Orleans, La.	<i>Trans.</i> Former Landlady for Oswald	2/26/6
CLAY SHAW	New Orleans, La.	<i>Trans.</i>	2/27/6
BARBE, EMMETT J.	Metairie, La.	<i>Untrans.</i> William B. Reilly Coffee Co.	2/27/6

Continued

Ordered by J6 for BS.

Ordered by J6 for BS.

SHAW WITNESSES CONTINUED

-5-

WITNESS	ADDRESS	IDENTIFICATION	DATE TESTIFIED
DAVIS, EUGENE C.	New Orleans, La. <i>Unk.</i>	(Denied Andrews rep. him in saling auto.)	2/27/69
TADIN, MR. & MRS. NICHOLAS M.	New Orleans, La. <i>Trans.</i>	(Saw Shaw at Airport with Ferrie)	2/27/69
O'DONNELL, EDWARD M. LT.	New Orleans, La. <i>Trans.</i>	Police Department	2/27/69
DAVIS, ARTHUR QUENTIN (Clay Shaw Followed This Witness)	New Orleans, La. <i>Trans.</i>	Architect with Curtis & Davis	2/27/69
<hr/>			
NICHOLS, DR. JOHN M. <i>Trans.</i>	Kansas City, Kansas	University of Kansas Pathologist	2/28/69
SCHUSTER, PETER <i>Trans.</i>	New Orleans, La.	Photographer for the Orleans Parish Coroner's Office	2/28/69
MC CARTHY, MRS. ELIZABETH <i>Trans.</i>		Handwritting Expert contradicted Appel's Openion	2/28/69
<hr/>			
ALCOCK	opened arguments for state (to finalize trial)	Asst. D.A. <i>Trans.</i>	2/28/69
OSER	2nd argument for state to close trial	<i>Trans.</i>	2/28/69
DYMOND	Opened argument for defendant	<i>Trans.</i>	2/28/69
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> OSER, ALCOCK & GARRISON lambasted Dymond in Rebuttal. <i>Trans.</i> </div> </div>			

Ordered by JC
for BS

Mrs. Roslynn Pitre
284 Ivon Avenue N.
HAMILTON, Ontario
L8H 5T1
Canada

January 16, 1984

Judge Jim Garrison
LOUISSIANA

Dear Mr. J. Garrison:

I watched and "taped" the program they did about you on "That's Life". It was very interesting. In one segment you said you, at one time, took the assassination of J.F.K. very seriously but now have slacked off because of many reasons.

I was only young at the time of the assassination but, like everyone else, the impact was dramatic. I have tried to read everything on it. I too, feel there is still a lot to be learned.

I have been unable to obtain either of your books in Canada. I wonder if you could let me know who published your books and when? I would like to purchase them to read and place with the rest of my collection. Also, if I could obtain them, and wondered if I sent them to you, would you please autograph them for me and return them?

I am involved in some investigating for a Hamilton, Ontario based Group that is still trying to piece a lot of things together.

You must have a lot of things on the subject that would be helpful. It would be appreciated if you could help me with my study on the assassination by sending me anything that you think would be helpful.

I know that you must receive many letters such as mine, but I would like to continue my search for the truth for as long as necessary. I feel that, God willing, I can contribute to history by devoting at least another twenty (20) years of information being "carried" on.

.../2

Judge Jim Garrison
LOUISSIANA
January 16, 1984

On your closing of the second program, you stated that Jim Garrison would only be put into the history of the assassination by saying :

"Jim Garrison, 1963 - 19--".

I personally would hope not. I would like to place Jim Garrison in the Anals of History by saying he was one of the few sincere, honest officials that could see through the farces of such things as The Truth about "Oswald"; The Death of "Tippet"; The Tampering with the Body of the President; The Dispatcher on the Police Channels 1 & 2; also The Mysterious Deaths of so many Key Witnesses such as "Craig" and so many others; also The "Famed Warren Commission".

I am only a Canadian housewife who has no means of finding out the truth, or any information. It is my divine hope that you will read my letter and help me by sending me whatever information you can. I would hope you find some-time to correspond with me on whatever occassion you can.

As you know it is difficult twenty (20) some years later to get a somewhat accurate account of things, I am hoping that someone like yourself will help me, in Canada; I only have limited sources.

I am hoping for some correspondence with you.

Yours truly,



Mrs. Roslynn Pitre
284 Ivon Avenue N.
HAMILTON, Ontario
L8H 5T2
Canada

Tel. (416) 545-8328



son Ford's headgear is now official

Indiana brings hats back

By STEPHEN WIGLER
Orlando Sentinel

Now that "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" is a smash, expect to see a lot of men wearing hats just like those that Harrison Ford wears when he makes his breathless escapes.

Hatmakers — particularly the John B. Stetson Co. — are betting that American men will be queuing up to buy the Indiana Jones hat as enthusiastically as they form lines to see the film. And not just men. Stetson has been licensed by Lucasfilms Ltd. to make the official Indiana Jones hat. The company is producing thousands of hats and expects them to be almost as popular with women.

Hats haven't been this much in vogue with American men since World War II, says Homer Page, president of the Headwear Institute of America, a trade group. Sales of headwear amounted to \$1.5 billion in 1981, the high-water year. Page says that sales for 1984 may surpass that figure.

Why did American men stop wearing hats? According to conventional wisdom, a young and handsome President John F. Kennedy began the trend when he walked hatless in the January chill to his inauguration in 1961.

Page says the truth is more prosaic. When men traveled from home to workplace on foot, on horseback or in horse-drawn carriages, they needed hats to protect them from the chilling wind or blazing sun. (Now, as then, a jogger on a 7-mile run in Chicago or Buffalo had better wear a hat. The body loses 85 percent of its heat through the head, and spending 60 minutes in subfreezing weather while perspiring heavily may be

enough to send a runner to the hospital.)

The automobile, however, made it possible to escape both fire and ice. Men began wearing hats less frequently after World War I and abandoned them in even greater numbers after World War II. The hat, says Page, was no longer a necessity.

Today the popularity of hats is owing not to weather but to fashion. Part of the credit goes to movies such as "Chariots of Fire" and the first Indiana Jones film, "Raiders of the Lost Ark," and to television programs such as "Brideshead Revisited" and "Dallas." The latter popularized Western hats; the others made the soft-brimmed fedora fashionable. Other popular hats are the Ivy League cap, a short-brimmed hat made of tweed and — despite its tony name — exactly what old-time New York cabbies wore; the wide-brimmed straw Panama; and the ubiquitous baseball-type cap (which is often decorated with commercial emblems or such slogans as "Faster Horses, Younger Women, Older Whiskey, More Money").

The changing fortunes of hats has something to do with our social history as well. In periods characterized by formality, a gentleman wore a hat. It covered the place where he kept his private thoughts, and he tipped it to ladies to show the conventional respect due her sex. Hats hit bottom in the 1960s, a period in which a generation came to maturity believing in openness, informality and the equality of the sexes.

All indications are that we have entered another conservative period. The time may not be far off when men will again tip their hats. But in an age of equal rights — and also one in which increasing numbers of women wear men's hats — don't be surprised if she tips hers back.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

SUITE 900, TWIN TOWERS BUILDING
1000 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 1, 1984

(703) 276-9297

Judge Jim Garrison
Municipal Courts
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Jim:

During the twenty years since the assassination of President Kennedy, there have been a myriad of public opinion polls on the subject. Generally these have been limited to a show of hands on the question of conspiracy/no conspiracy. And, as intriguing as these polls may be, they are not terribly instructive, because of their required oversimplification and the lack of factual knowledge on the part of the public.

It now seems appropriate to make an in-depth probe and analysis of the views of those who had made and/or are making a serious attempt to sort out the admittedly complex set of facts involved in the case. After all, a sizeable number of able people have been working on this matter for two decades. The enclosed questionnaire is an attempt to canvass where the knowledgeable people stand today on a number of the more important questions . . . and why.

To whom is this questionnaire being sent? We hesitate to use the word "experts." We prefer "knowledgeable persons." This includes, but is not limited to:

Members and staff of the Warren Commission,
Members and staff of the House Select Committee,
Authors, publicists, and recognized researchers.

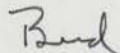
The questionnaire is being sent out to as many knowledgeable persons as can be currently located, without regard to age, sex, race, religion, or previous expression of views. In other words, we are not loading the project toward any particular point of view. All in all, we have a list of some 150 people who will be asked to participate.

There are 27 multiple-choice questions. At a very minimum, we hope that you will circle an answer to each of them and return the questionnaire to us in the stamped, self-addressed envelope. However, we are most anxious to have your comments and/or reasons for each reply. Thus we have left spaces between questions; if appropriate, you should continue replies on additional sheets. In order that you might type your comments, we have not stapled together the pages of the questionnaire.

The results of the poll may be published. In any event, those who participate will be informed of the results . . . in as much detail as possible.

Hoping very much that you will take the time and trouble to help us, and especially hoping that you will be generous with your comments, I remain

Cordially yours,



Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.
Executive Director

BF/is
Enclosure

1. JFK was killed

- a. by Oswald acting alone.
- b. as the result of a conspiracy involving Oswald.
- c. as the result of a conspiracy that did not involve Oswald.
- d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

2. How many shots appear to have been fired:

- a. three shots.
- b. four shots.
- c. more than four shots.
- d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

3. A single shot

- a. hit both President Kennedy and Governor Connolly.
- b. did not hit President Kennedy and Governor Connolly.
- c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

4. How many gunmen were involved:

- a. one gunman.
- b. two gunmen.
- c. more than two gunmen.
- d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

5. In Dealey Plaza, Oswald
- a. fired a rifle at President Kennedy.
 - b. fired a rifle but not at President Kennedy.
 - c. did not fire a rifle.
 - d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

6. When Oswald went to the USSR in 1959, he was
- a. a genuine "defector."
 - b. a U.S. "agent."
 - c. neither.
 - d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

7. When Oswald returned from the USSR,

a. he was a Russian "agent."

b. a U.S. "agent."

c. a "double agent."

d. none of the above.

e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

8. As to ideology, Oswald was

a. a Marxist.

b. pretending to be a Marxist.

c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

9. As to the Cuban situation,
- a. Oswald was pro-Castro.
 - b. Oswald was anti-Castro.
 - c. Oswald was anti-Castro pretending to be pro-Castro.
 - d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

10. As to Oswald's identity during the period 1959-1963,
- a. only one person used the identity of Lee Harvey Oswald.
 - b. more than one person used the identity, i.e., there was a "second Oswald."
 - c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

11. As to the Cuban and Soviet Consulates in Mexico City,

- a. Oswald visited both.
- b. Oswald visited neither.
- c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

12. The Mafia

- a. was involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. was involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. was involved in both.
- d. was involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

13. Pro-Castro Cubans

- a. were involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. were involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. were involved in both.
- d. were involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

14. Anti-Castro Cubans

- a. were involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. were involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. were involved in both.
- d. were involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

15. The CIA as an organization

- a. was involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. was involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. was involved in both.
- d. was involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

16. "Dissident elements" or "alumni" of the CIA

- a. were involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. were involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. were involved in both.
- d. were involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

17. The FBI as an organization

- a. was involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. was involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. was involved in both.
- d. was involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

18. "Dissident elements" or "alumni" of the FBI

- a. were involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. were involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. were involved in both.
- d. were involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

19. The "Right Wing"

- a. was involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. was involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. was involved in both.
- d. was involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

20. The "Communists"

- a. were involved in the JFK assassination but not the cover-up.
- b. were involved in the cover-up but not the crime.
- c. were involved in both.
- d. were involved in neither.
- e. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

21. Since 1963

- a. there has been a concerted effort to cover up the facts.
- b. there has not been a concerted effort to cover up the facts.
- c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

22. With respect to the investigations of the crime,

- a. one or more witnesses have been murdered because of knowledge it was assumed they had.
- b. one or more witnesses have not been murdered because of this knowledge.
- c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

23. Oswald was killed

a. by Jack Ruby acting alone.

b. as the result of a conspiracy.

c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

24. As to the murder of Oswald,

a. Ruby was motivated by patriotism and/or grief.

b. Ruby was ordered and/or paid to perform the deed.

c. neither.

d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

25. Oswald and Ruby

- a. were in no way connected with each other.
- b. were in some way connected with each other.
- c. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

26. Previous to JFK's murder,

- a. Oswald alone took a shot at General Walker.
- b. Oswald and someone else took a shot at General Walker.
- c. Oswald did not take a shot at General Walker.
- d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

27. As to Officer Tippitt's death,

- a. Oswald alone murdered him.
- b. Oswald and someone else murdered him.
- c. Oswald was not involved.
- d. don't know.

Explanation/comments:

The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation

Vincent J. Salandria, Attorney
Philadelphia, Pa.

"While the researchers have preoccupied themselves with how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed."

(Based on an address at the conference of the New England Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1971.)

For almost eight years the American people have failed to address themselves to the crucial issue of why President John F. Kennedy was killed. Much valuable time has been lost; it is becoming increasingly clear that our delay has cost mankind dearly. I urge that no one drop this question, for to do so is to abandon the serious search for peace internationally and for domestic tranquility.

Not "How?" but "Why?"

Since November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, there has been a great deal of research into the micro-analytic aspects of the assassination. I have been among the earliest and quickest of the researchers in my protracted analyses of the shots, trajectories and wounds of the assassination. The ransacking of the facts of the assassination is not a source of pride for me but rather of guilt. While the researchers have involved themselves in consuming preoccupation with the micro-analytic searching for facts of how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed. We have neglected this essential work of constructing a model of explanation which fits the data of the assassination and explains the why of it.

Government Evidence Cries Conspiracy

One who takes the trouble to study the micro-analytic material provided by the federal government must immediately conclude that there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. How foolish it was of us to dwell so long on these governmentally supplied pacifiers, rather than to put them aside and undertake the serious work of constructing a model of explanation. In this connection it is important to take note that the very organization which made that mass of detailed microanalytic evidence available to us — the federal government — contended from the first that there was no conspiracy. But, the federal government's intelligence agencies must have known that the material which the government issued would indicate a conspiracy existed. Then why did we get the evidence?

This question presents a serious theoretical problem. Why would the federal government on the

one hand wish to provide us with data which prove a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and simultaneously contend on the other hand that there was no conspiracy?

So overwhelming and voluminous is the evidence of conspiracy provided for us by the government that we are compelled to conclude that if not the, at least a number of possible plots, were meant by the conspirators to be quasi-visible. The federal government has deluged us with evidence that cries out conspiracy.

New Rulers Timed Diffusion of Evidence

Another theoretical problem confronts us. If the killers were positioned in the highest echelons of the federal governmental apparatus, and by the assassination they had finally usurped the pinnacle of governmental power, then why did they not conceal the conspiracy? For, if they had accomplished a coup, they could have exercised their control by concealing evidence of conspiracy. But this coup was covert. The people would not have tolerated an overt coup against such a beloved man as President John F. Kennedy. Because of the covertness of the coup, I propose the explanatory thesis that the new governmental rulers were eager to reveal their work at differing levels of certainty to diverse people and at different times. In this way, they could avert a concerted counter thrust to their illegitimate seizure of power. Democratic forces could not unite against the new illegitimate governmental apparatus because of timing. The insights of what had occurred dawned in the minds of the decent citizens at different times and with different degrees of clarity. The transparent aspects of the conspiracy were permitted to flash signals to various elements of our population, much in the fashion of spot ads slanted at different times for selected audiences. The new rulers carefully and selectively orchestrated revelations of their bloody work, so as to gain therefrom the deference to which they felt they were entitled by their ascendancy to absolute power. I have long believed that the killers actually preempted the assassination criticism by supplying the information they wanted revealed and also by supplying the critics whom they wanted to disclose the data. Does it not make sense that if they could perpetrate a coup and could control the

press, they would have endeavored to dominate likewise the assassination criticism? But the full explanation of this thesis must await another occasion.

Lone Assassin Myth Suggests Governmental Guilt

Let us examine this thesis of a transparent conspiracy. (This thesis was in large part inspired by and formulated with the invaluable assistance of my friend, Professor Thomas Katen of Philadelphia.) Anyone who has seen the Zapruder film knows that it provides powerful evidence to support a hit on the President by an assassin positioned in front of Kennedy and not behind him, where Oswald was at the time of the shooting. Anyone who studies this film more carefully learns that the strike on Governor John B. Connally of Texas was accomplished by a separate bullet from any which impacted on the President. Even more careful analysis of the Zapruder film reveals four separate (and horrible) bullet strikes on Kennedy. Now, the federal government was in possession of that film on the day of the assassination. The federal government was in a better position than you or I to know what the film revealed. Yet, despite this evidence and other most impressive data indicating a conspiracy, the government seized upon Oswald and declared him to be the lone assassin. At the official public level the government, in its adherence to the lone-assassin cover story, strained logic. The federal government even refused to take seriously the Newtonian laws of motion and forces. But, at a more sophisticated level, the same government knew that anyone who accepted the Newtonian laws of motion would eventually have to conclude that President Kennedy was killed by a multi-assassin ambush.

Where evidence of a conspiracy with respect to the Kennedy assassination surfaced, — and much did — thanks in the main to the government's disclosures, that same government from the very first and continuously to date has publicly refused to act on that evidence. Wherever any data appeared to be thoroughly ludicrous and incredible — and much of the lone-assassin evidence did violence to common sense — the federal government publicly and solemnly declared those data veracious. The unvarying governmental pattern of consistently and publicly supporting the lone-assassin myth, and equally uniformly rejecting the irrefutable conspiracy evidence, was too studied to be the function of mere bureaucratic stupidity or accident. I propose the thesis that this uniform governmental pattern did not speak to official innocence or ignorance but rather to the guilt of the government at the very highest echelons.

A Warning to Opponents

This systematic behavioral pattern persisted in by the government in a reckless and apparently unskeptical manner. I believe, was meant to communicate a message to the citizens: (1) about what really happened to their President; (2) about what was in store for any quixotic citizens who saw fit to oppose the new rulers of our land.

Those who saw the Zapruder film know that the government could not have been innocent of knowledge of a conspiracy. If you are tempted to want to believe that our leaders are just ignorant and capable of unremitting blundering, I urge that you abandon any such illusion.

The movement for peace in Vietnam has learned the hard way that it is naive to imagine that our government is capable of unrelieved error. Some of us in the peace movement thought that the U.S. course in Vietnam could be altered by pointing out to our ru-

lers the mistake of becoming increasingly involved militarily in that unhappy land. But our rulers would not alter their course because their intentions were fixed — not responsive to the public will. To represent our government as always well-intentioned but consistently misinformed, does not fit with reality.

Those of us who had taken care to study the assassination knew too well and immediately that the Tonkin Gulf incident never happened except in the vivid imaginations of our governmental incident arrangers. So, too, it would be naive for the assassination researchers to think that we caught the government again and again with its guard down, and that we had outsmarted the Commission and all of the investigating agencies of the government which aided it. It should have occurred earlier to the assassination researchers that the government never wanted its guard up. It had a need to exercise a certain amount of exhibitionism in order for the coup to be recognized as a coup in the proper quarters. In my judgment, the assassination critics came up by and large with the evidence of assassination conspiracy which our new rulers wanted us to discover. We should have broken early and cleanly from the microanalytic — or nit-picking — approach in the assassination inquiry. We should have immediately undertaken the vital work of developing an adequate model of explanation, an adequate hypothesis, in order to pursue the reasons for the assassination. We here and now belatedly begin this vital work.

Silence of Kennedys Points to Top-Level Coup

I have heard it argued that the silence of the Kennedy family supports the lone-assassin myth. But the Kennedy family knows how overwhelming and transparently clear the conspiracy evidence is. Can there be any explanation for this silence other than that the assassination was the act of the very highest pinnacle of American governmental power? The taciturnity of the Kennedy family does not and cannot speak to the lack of conspiracy evidence. Rather that evidence stands on its own merits — massively and indestructibly. If we were to posit for purposes of argument a low-level conspiracy, then the Kennedy family silence would indeed be inexplicable. But, that silence of the Kennedys — when juxtaposed against the irrefutable conspiracy evidence — is plainly their mute acknowledgement that the assassination was perpetrated by our new rulers, who possess awesome power which dwarfs the power of the Kennedy family. So the silence of the Kennedy family, rather than refuting a conspiracy, tends to reinforce the feeling that all Americans entertain at some level of consciousness — what we sense and what the rest of the world knows — that the killing of Kennedy represented a coup d'état.

A. Which Group Was Responsible?

Once we are compelled to the conclusion that the American government destroyed its own chief of state, we are led to the specific question, "which segment of the federal government was involved?"

To answer this question we must raise still other questions. Which agency would have thought to touch every ideological base in order to intimidate all ideologists in America, thereby dissuading all of them from delving too deeply into the meaning of the assassination? Which agency would think of structuring into the assassination cover story ideological elements which would tend to have the society

divide against itself? Which agency would derive benefit from making the Dallas police, and by extension all local police forces, look bad? Which agency would get pleasure out of having the Secret Service criticized? Which agency would benefit from having the FBI placed in the silly position of turning in reports to the Warren Commission which contradicted the findings of the Warren Report while at the same time illogically conceding that those same findings were correct? Which agency was itself non-ideological enough, and yet ideologically so sophisticated, as to interweave into the Oswald assassination fabric all possible features of the American political left and right? Which agency could have arranged for Oswald to establish membership or contact with the Communist Party and the FBI — the anti-Communist Socialist Labor Party and the Soviet Union — the ACLU and the ultra right in Dallas — Fair Play for Cuba Committee and General Edwin Walker — the Socialist Workers Party and the American oil interests — the Cuban Government and United States Marines — and finally the American Friends and the Soviet secret police?

1. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI?

Let us enumerate the agencies who are candidates for having accomplished this brilliant charade.

How about J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI? It is not plausible that the Federal Bureau of Investigation — if it had been involved in the assassination planning — would have chosen as a patsy a person who Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas would indicate immediately after the killing was a paid FBI informer. And if J. Edgar Hoover had effectuated the coup, then how could we explain that immediately after the assassination, and persisting through today, there has been a yelping in the land for Mr. Hoover's scalp? If J. Edgar Hoover were the new ruling tyrant, there would be far more reluctance on the part of our cowardly government officials and the media to take him on. No, I think that we can say with surety that the FBI did not kill President Kennedy.

2. The Left?

Could the Left have killed our President? Is it possible to believe that our militarists, our anti-communist politicians, and our communications media, would have concealed the evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy if such a conspiracy had been (or had the slightest chance of having been) inspired by Communists?

3. The Right?

Could the Right have killed John Kennedy? Would Earl Warren have covered for and surrendered his credentials for the political non-governmental Right and/or the oil interests? There were liberals on the Commission and its staff. Liberals have been known to play the game in covering for state crimes, but for them to cover for the extra-governmental Right in matters of assassination is for them to sign their own death warrants.

It would also make no sense for the Right to kill Kennedy in an ultra-right city such as Dallas. To do so would be to impute blame to the Right.

4. President Johnson and Friends?

Were President Johnson and his friends the killers? Again, it would be impossible to conceive of President Johnson and his Texas cronies arranging to have the President killed in their own bailiwick where

the world's suspicions would at once be directed against them. No, many careful studies show absolutely no evidence that President Johnson was involved in producing the assassination.

5. President Kennedy's Own Estimate of a Possible Military Takeover

Was the American military on its own capable of this degree of sophistication? It does seem rather beyond the intelligence of the American military to have accomplished this crime alone. But it is not inconceivable to imagine the American military as having been involved in a plot to eliminate Kennedy, in order to ensure the continuation of the Cold War. Kennedy himself did not regard a military take-over as implausible. We have an excellent articulation of his feeling on this matter in a discussion with Paul B. Fay, Jr.¹ This colloquy occurred one summer weekend in 1962 on the Honey Fitz, the Kennedy yacht. The President was asked what he thought of the possibility of a military take-over in the United States. The discussion grew out of the book Seven Days in May by Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey.

President Kennedy said: "It's possible. It could happen in this country, but the conditions would have to be just right."

The conditions outlined by the President were as follows:

1. The country would have to be led by a young President.
2. There would be a Bay of Pigs.
3. Military criticism of the President would follow.
4. Then, if there were another Bay of Pigs, the military would consider overthrowing the elected establishment, and finally,
5. "...if there were a third Bay of Pigs, it could happen."

Mr. Fay concluded this episode by describing how the President "pausing long enough for all of us to assess the significance of his comment, ...concluded with an old Navy phrase, 'But it won't happen on my watch.'"

These conditions were approximated during the Kennedy administration. President Kennedy was in fact a young President. There was a Bay of Pigs. The missile crisis which followed resulted not in the bombing of Cuba — as the military advisors had urged upon the President — but rather in a detente with Russia. This was followed by a nuclear test ban treaty which "...the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared themselves opposed to under almost any terms."²

The American University speech President Kennedy following his reexamination of the Vietnamese policy, completely fulfilled the conditions set forth by President Kennedy for a take-over to happen on his watch.

Evidence for Military Involvement in the Assassination

There is much evidence to indicate military involvement in the assassination. There was the startling and incriminating action of the then Commander James J. Humes, the head of the Navy Bethesda autopsy team, who took the original autopsy notes —

and then burned them.³ The autopsy was under the control of an army general who was not trained in medicine.⁴ The autopsy was never completed.⁵ The findings of the autopsy were contrary to the findings of the non-military physicians at Parkland Hospital. The pathologists were directed not to look at the Kennedy neck wound.⁶ The x-rays were never turned over to the Commission by the military.⁷ The burning of the notes by Commander Humes did not deter the military from promoting him to Captain.

Military-CIA Interests Coincided

Although at the time of the assassination the interests of the CIA and the military coincided, now evidence of a CIA-military rift abounds. The Boston Globe of July 20, 1971 stated that the Pentagon Papers revealed that "one agency...comes out...with a record for calling its shots correctly." So Ellsberg did not do badly by his "ex" employer. The Boston Globe of July 3 offered an item which indicates the "ex"-Pentagon people are hitting back at the "ex"-CIA Ellsberg. "A former Pentagon liaison officer with the Central Intelligence Agency said in London that President Kennedy engendered the hate of the CIA by trying to curb the agency's power. He also said he did not think Lee Harvey Oswald 'by himself killed President Kennedy.'"

"L. Fletcher Prouty, a retired Air Force colonel and the director of special operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1962 and 1963, said Kennedy issued two directives in 1961 to limit the CIA's power but the documents never surfaced and were not implemented."

Jack Anderson on April 21, 1971 said:

"International espionage is seldom as efficient as the inter-departmental spying that goes on in Washington.

"...the Central Intelligence Agency never makes a move without the Defense Intelligence Agency keeping close surveillance.

"...Government agencies, in the best cloak-and-dagger tradition, snoop upon one another."⁸

I view the American military's motive for involving itself in the killing of Kennedy as pervertedly patriotic in nature. But at that period of time, there was, as we will demonstrate, a congruence of interests between the American military and the CIA. Kennedy was the enemy of both power groups at the time he was killed.

The Pentagon Papers — a CIA Jab at Military?

Of late, with the issuance of the Pentagon Papers by a long-standing CIA agent, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, this alliance between the CIA and the military seems to have become strained. Dr. Ellsberg was one of the exclusive Society of Fellows at Harvard with McGeorge Bundy and his brother William.⁹ When Ellsberg looked the documents, he was employed at MIT's Center for International Studies and numbered among his colleagues Mr. William Bundy. In my assassination research I learned that ex-CIA people who undertook work to assist the research on the Kennedy assassination almost invariably turned out to be present CIA people. I would recommend that the public remain skeptical about Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the ex-marine, ex-CIA, ex-hawk, ex-Kissinger aide and present fellow researcher of Mr. William Bundy at MIT.¹⁰

In fact, I would urge that the public hold open the hypothesis that the Pentagon Papers are designed as a thrust against the military by the CIA. I suggest that there has been a falling out between these two anti-democratic power blocs. The military is still determined to defeat Communism abroad, while the CIA is now primarily concerned with maintaining its power domestically.

How can we accept the Pentagon Papers as an honest and complete peering into the inner workings of our government? These papers predate and postdate November 22, 1963. Yet, these papers make no reference to the assassination and the enormous power and policy shift which occurred on that historical day when the republic expired.

Can the purpose of the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers really be to aid the CIA non-ideological elements in our government against the right wing, military, virulently anti-communist elements? Does not the evidence offered to support the existence of a present rift between the CIA and the military also support the concept that the Pentagon Papers were the offerings of the CIA to enlist assistance in its intra-governmental struggle against the military? And should decent, freedom-loving constitutionalists join either power bloc? or should they rather use this fortuitous rift to benefit freedom in this society and in the rest of the world by denouncing both cliques as the enemies of humankind?

6. Did the CIA Kill President Kennedy?

Well, then, we are reduced by the process of elimination to the question, "was the CIA the prime mover in the killing of Kennedy?" Was the CIA sophisticated enough to have run Oswald across the whole gamut of political ideology in America in order to place all ideologists on the defensive as possible suspects? and in order to insure that the nation would be so divided ideologically that there could be no coalescence of forces which would seek retribution for the killing?

We will now examine the question of whether the CIA was the specific federal agency which was the prime mover in the killing of President Kennedy.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, the government which had refused to act on conspiracy evidence resorted to amazingly fast action in an area where one might have anticipated a slow and tentative feeling of the way. The fact is that after the assassination key foreign policy changes were put into effect immediately.

CIA Opposed Kennedy Anti-Cold War Policy

Before the assassination, thanks to President Kennedy, we were on a course which could have ended the Cold War. That course was described by D.F. Fleming as follows:

"Fortunately, we had in President Kennedy at a new turning point in history a leader with both vision and courage. He had made certain that there were no missile gaps against us. He had won the acclaim of the West by the way he successfully played showdown nuclear politics in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. He had faced the last of man's ultimate decisions on earth.

"Then, in the summer of 1963, Kennedy turned his face resolutely toward life and unmistakably signaled the end of the Cold War.

Behind the patriotic facades of nuclear militarism, he saw the death of his own children and of all children. In a series of magnificent addresses, he urged us to reconsider our attitudes toward peace, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War. He won a treaty ending atomic testing above ground and then paused to wait a little for the more embattled of his cold-war compatriots to catch up with the times.

"At that moment, he was struck down..."¹¹

"President Kennedy today faces his greatest opportunity to negotiate a permanent peace, but because of division inside his own Administration he may miss the boat.

"That is the consensus of friendly diplomats long trained in watching the ebb and flow of world events..."

President Kennedy knew that his efforts to end the Cold War were dangerous to his life. In this regard I quote Arthur Schlesinger:

...when he saw Nixon after the Bay of Pigs he said, "If I do the right kind of a job I don't know whether I am going to be here four years from now.... If someone is going to kill me," he would say, "they are going to kill me."¹²

President Kennedy saw the danger to his efforts to end the Cold War which lay in the power of the CIA. So the New York Times quoted him as saying, that he wished "to splinter the CIA into 1,000 pieces and scatter it to the winds..."¹³

But that purpose was never accomplished by President Kennedy. The CIA is a policy-making body still. Eugene McCarthy is of this opinion. I quote him as follows:

"The general evidence is that in addition to gathering and interpreting information, the CIA does play an important part in influencing foreign policy, and certainly has become an important operating arm of the executive branch in this area of government responsibility."¹⁴

Andrew Tully states the position of the Kennedy administration with respect to the CIA after the Bay of Pigs:

"The official concern, then, was not so much that the CIA had bungled in the past, but that it either had been entrusted with or had seized the broad responsibility for making policy which belonged to the State Department."

"...during most of Eisenhower's tenure, his Secretary of State was John Foster Dulles, and John Foster relied much more heavily on brother Allen's estimates than he did on the reports from his ambassadors. In effect brother John Foster made of brother Allen's CIA a kind of super Foreign Service and apparently found nothing incongruous in the fact that in some embassies CIA personnel outnumbered Foreign Service employees. It was small wonder that the average citizen was confused, after Cuba, as to who was making foreign policy for the United States. Some top drawer members of the Washington diplomatic community were just as confused..."¹⁵

Kennedy Fired Dulles as CIA Head

After the Bay of Pigs, President Kennedy accepted the resignation of the head of the CIA, Allen Dulles. He had called in Dulles, Cabell and Bissell and told them that the three would have to be replaced. "Under the British system," he said, "I would have to go. But under our system I'm afraid it's got to be you."¹⁶ But Allen Dulles was to return to government service immediately after the killing of President Kennedy. He appeared as one of the Warren Commissioners. Let us see whether the father of the CIA served the people and the search for truth concerning the death of the departed President, or whether he served the interests of the intelligence communities not only in the United States but in the Soviet Union as well.

Dulles Suppressed Evidence of Oswald's Soviet Intelligence Connections

On January 21, 1964, in a secret executive session, the Warren Commission had to deal with the problem of Marina Oswald giving evidence that Oswald was a Soviet agent.¹⁷ Senator Richard Russell said: "That will blow the lid if she testifies to that."¹⁸ And so it would have. How did the Commission deal with that problem? Well, we learn from the transcript of the secret executive session that Isaac Don Levine was helping Marina Oswald write a story for Life Magazine, which never got published. Allen Dulles, the original director of the Central Intelligence Agency who was fired from his position by President Kennedy, decided to see Levine. Dulles said simply: "I can get him in and have a friendly talk. I have known him."¹⁹ Does that not sound as if Allen Dulles was contemplating suppression of information?

Isaac Don Levine had a central role in the Hiss case. I quote Whitaker Chambers as he described in his book, Witness, how Levine nursed him through his uncertainty about launching into his allegations against Mr. Alger Hiss. I quote:

"The meeting was arranged by Isaac Don Levine... For years he has carried on against Communism a kind of private war which is also a public service. He is a skillful professional journalist and a notable 'ghost.' It was Levine who led Jan Valtin out of the editorial night and he was working with General Krivitsky on I Was in Stalin's Secret Service when, sometime in 1938 I met both men.

"From the first, Levine had urged me to take my story to the proper authorities. I had said no. ...When he proposed that he arrange a meeting at which I might tell my story directly to President Roosevelt, I was reassured."²⁰

And why was a Cold War warrior like Isaac Don Levine not interested in raising the specter of a political assassination by the left? Why was the idea of a leftist conspiracy unthinkable in the Cold War America where for twenty-five years a virtual paranoia concerning communist plotting had prevailed? Yet there was — as we have seen — some evidence of a leftist conspiracy, and it was not acted upon. Why not? What caused our government at the public level to be so immediately and permanently wedded to the lone-assassin myth?

We are introduced through the transcript of this secret executive session to a new ghostly role for

the literary ghost, Isaac Don Levine. Levine, as a result of the intervention of his friend, Allen Dulles, apparently was successful in erasing from the prospective testimony of Marina Oswald any references to Soviet intelligence connections with Oswald. The intelligence communities across iron curtain lines apparently cooperate to keep the truth from their peoples.

Did Soviet and American Intelligence Agencies Cooperate?

Is it irrational to suggest that the Soviet and American intelligences cooperated in the American governmental game of killing the President? Could an intelligence assassination have been perpetrated against the head of the American state unless the Soviet intelligence services could have been counted on to remain silent?

How did the Soviet government respond to the assassination of President Kennedy? Khrushchev, with whom Kennedy was working to effectuate the end of the Cold War, was later deposed. I submit that, if the Cold War had been genuinely adversary in nature, there could not have been an intelligence assassination of Kennedy by either the American or the Soviet intelligence agencies. I don't see the Cold War as authentic. Rather I view it as a cooperative effort to foist on both the American and Russian civilian populations an enormous military-intelligence budget.

Senator Richard Russell was correct in being disturbed by Marina Oswald's prospective revelations about possible Soviet intelligence connections with Oswald. And therefore Allen Dulles quieted the matter with a discussion with Isaac Don Levine, a writer on intelligence and a Cold War warrior par excellence. Levine was the author of The Mind of An Assassin, a book that described the killing of Leon Trotsky by Stalin's intelligence. It is interesting that Levine's name, which has been so much associated with the study of political assassinations, was never mentioned by the American press as having been associated with Marina Oswald. It is also interesting that this expert on political assassinations never, to my knowledge, wrote for publication a single article on the Kennedy assassination. Was his function something other than that of a literary ghost? Was Levine assigned to Marina by the government to provide whatever testimony suited the political exigencies? Allen Dulles did not tell how he had come to know Levine. Was it through intelligence work?

Now, let us shift our attention from Allen Dulles, brother of John Foster, to McGeorge Bundy, and his brother, William Bundy. For McGeorge Bundy's roles in the governmental apparatus before and after the assassination are worthy of study, and William Bundy's services in and out of the CIA are also of interest to us.

Kennedy Adviser McGeorge Bundy's Ties to the CIA

With the Kennedy Administration, McGeorge Bundy was in foreign policy a hard-liner who had little use for Adlai Stevenson's idealistic approach to foreign relations.²¹ McGeorge Bundy was one of the planners of the Bay of Pigs invasion.²² Allen Dulles was in Puerto Rico, so Richard Mervin Bissell, Jr., was the CIA's man in charge of the planning.²³ As happenstance would have it, McGeorge Bundy, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, had been a student of Bissell's at Yale. He also had worked for Bissell on the Marshall Plan in 1948.²⁴ Also in on that planning, as coincidence would have it, was Gen-

eral Charles P. Cabell, the CIA's deputy director, who is brother of Mayor Earle Cabell, the Mayor of Dallas at the time of the assassination. McGeorge Bundy was — in the Kennedy and early Johnson Administration — the presidential representative and key man on the Special Group which makes the key intelligence decisions for the country. It has operated as the hidden power center of the government.²⁵

As one of the planners for the Bay of Pigs, McGeorge Bundy must take some blame for not serving President Kennedy well and participating in the betrayal of the President in the Bay of Pigs planning operation. Schlesinger discusses that betrayal as follows:

"Moreover, if worst came to worst and the invaders were beaten on the beaches, then, Dulles and Bissell said, 'they could easily 'pull away' into the mountains.' ... But the CIA exposition was less than candid both in implying that the Brigade had undergone guerrilla training... and in suggesting the existence of an easy escape hatch. ... the Escambray Mountains lay eighty miles from the Bay of Pigs, across a hopeless tangle of swamps and jungles... the CIA agents in Guatemala were saying nothing to the Cubans about this last resort of flight to the hills..."²⁶

Bundy Also a Vietnam Hawk

But, despite Bundy's complicity with the CIA, which resulted in misleading the President in the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy turned over the direction of Vietnam policy largely to Bundy, along with Rusk, McNamara and Rostow. The best we can say for McGeorge Bundy's handling of Vietnam for President Kennedy was that he botched. Here is what Schlesinger said about Kennedy's feeling concerning the Vietnamese policy:

"He was somber and shaken. I had not seen him so depressed since the Bay of Pigs. No doubt he realized Viet Nam was his great failure in foreign policy, and that he had never really given it his full attention."²⁷

The announced intention of Kennedy as stated on October 2, 1963 by McNamara and Taylor was to withdraw most U.S. forces from South Vietnam by the end of 1965.²⁸ But that was not McGeorge Bundy's policy — and President Kennedy was soon to die — and McGeorge Bundy would be carrying on his hawkish concepts in playing a key role in shaping the aggressive foreign policy of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Bundy Issued the First "No Conspiracy; Lone-Assassin" Statement

What was McGeorge Bundy doing on the day President Kennedy was dispatched? Theodore H. White in his book, The Making of the President, 1964, tells us that the Presidential party on its flight back to Washington on the afternoon of that fateful day "learned that there was no conspiracy, learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest."²⁹ This was the very first announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin. In Dallas, Oswald was not even charged with assassinating the President until 1:30 A.M. the next morning. The plane landed at 5:59 P.M. on the 22nd. At that time the District Attorney of Dallas, Henry Wade, was stating that "preliminary reports indicated more than one person was involved in the shooting... the electric chair is too good for the killers."³⁰ Can there be any doubt that for any gov-

ernment taken by surprise by the assassination — and legitimately seeking the truth concerning it — less than six hours after the time of the assassination was too soon to know there was no conspiracy? This announcement was the first which designated Oswald as the lone assassin. Who was responsible for that announcement?

That announcement came from the White House Situation Room. Under whose direct control was the White House Situation Room? The Situation Room was under the personal and direct control of McGeorge Bundy.

I do readily concede that Mr. McGeorge Bundy is a most intelligent man. Joseph Kraft, a well known American political writer, said of Mr. Bundy in 1965 in *Harper's*:

"His capacity to read the riddle of multiple confusions, to consider a wide variety of possibilities, to develop lines of action, to articulate and execute public purposes, to impart quickened energies to men of the highest ability seems almost alone among contemporaries..."³¹

John F. Kennedy shared this view of Bundy's intelligence for in speaking of him he said, "You just can't beat brains."³² McGeorge Bundy himself is not known for his modesty on the question of his intelligence. He was reported to have been "mildly miffed" when a Kennedy aide quoted the President as remarking that Bundy was the smartest man he knew next to Ormsley Gore, a British diplomat.³³

So, then, Mr. Bundy — this man of brains — this coordinator of intelligence for President Kennedy — had reason to know that his Situation Room's announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, before there was any evidence against Oswald, was premature. Make no mistake about it. Bundy, who had been in the Pentagon³⁴ when the announcement of the assassination was issued, spent that fateful afternoon in the Situation Room. Jim Bishop tells how President Johnson was — while on Air Force One flying back to Washington — "...phoning McGeorge Bundy in the White House Situation Room every few minutes."³⁵

Was Bundy's Statement a Warning from the 'New Rulers'?

I propose the thesis that McGeorge Bundy, when that announcement was issued from his Situation Room, had reason to know that the true meaning of such a message when conveyed to the Presidential party on Air Force One was not the ostensible message which was being communicated. Rather, I submit that Bundy, with "his capacity to read the riddle of multiple confusions, to consider a wide variety of possibilities" was really conveying to the Presidential party the thought that Oswald was being designated the lone assassin before any evidence against him was ascertainable. As a central coordinator of intelligence services, Bundy in transmitting such a message through the Situation Room was really telling the Presidential party that an unholy marriage had taken place between the U.S. Governmental intelligence services and the lone-assassin doctrine. Was he not telling the Presidential party peremptorily, "Now, hear this! Oswald is the assassin, the sole assassin. Evidence is not available yet. Evidence will be obtained, or in lieu thereof evidence will be created. This is a crucial matter of state that cannot await evidence. The new rulers have spoken. You, there, Mr. New President, and therefore dispatchable stuff, and you

the underlings of a deposed President, heed the message well." Was not Bundy's Situation Room serving an Orwellian double-think-function?

And, so, it came to pass that Bundy's Situation Room knew well whereof it spoke. For the federal government remained wedded to the lone-assassin myth in spite of the absence of evidence to support the proposition, and in the face of irrefutable proof which would demolish it as a rational idea.

The Presidential Party Got the Message

The Presidential party, which also numbered among it men of brains, apparently got the message. None, to my knowledge, of that Party has undertaken to express a single public doubt as to the veracity of the lone-assassin theory. Yet seeds of doubt have grown to mountainous dimensions among the less intimidated elements of the population who did not seek to hold or retain trappings of power. The lack of expressed skepticism among the Presidential party is not to be interpreted as evidence of their stupidity. On the contrary, their silence speaks more of their strong instincts of self-preservation and their penchant for governmental careers, rather than lack of intelligence.

Some among that Presidential party had no need to see the Zapruder film. They had on that fateful day witnessed first hand the bloody horror of the multi-assassin ambush. Doubts as to the veracity of the single-assassin story were more likely to give way to certainty of conspiracy in their minds. The message from Bundy's Situation Room was necessary to dispel other doubts. Perhaps some of the Presidential party leaned toward misreading the situation and were laboring under the belief that some sharp-shooting nuts had gotten lucky in Dealey Plaza and that punishment was in order. Bundy's Situation Room was putting them straight. Through that announcement it became clear to all in that Presidential party who could think, that the assassins, if madmen they were, were highly placed in the pinnacle of power of the intelligence community of the United States government and that punishment of them was out of the question.

Important Foreign Policy Changes Immediately Followed the Assassination

McGeorge Bundy was quite busy on November 22, 1963. After having spent a good deal of time on the telephone with President Johnson as Johnson was flying to Washington, he managed to be at the new President's side when Air Force One landed.³⁶ He was seen with Lyndon B. Johnson when the President emerged from the South Lawn of the White House.³⁷ History records that Bundy remained with President Johnson to be designated by him as one of the leading hawkish advisers of the Johnson Administration.³⁸

What was the future to hold for the United States following the assassination of President Kennedy? What changed? The most important and immediate change following the assassination of President Kennedy occurred precisely in the area of foreign policy. The Cold War warriors of the Bundy brothers, stripe gained a stranglehold on the foreign policy of the nation, much in the same fashion that Allen Dulles and John Foster Dulles had in Eisenhower's administration. Of course, to note such a change is not to prove it was a deliberate consequence of the assassination. Yet, a careful examination of foreign policy following the killing of Kennedy is required to see whether the change might have been related to the killing of the President.

U.S. Promised Help
to New Saigon Government

The book The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam has the following to say about the change:

"Three weeks after the assassination, on December 19 and 20, 1963, McNamara and CIA Chief John A. McCone visited Saigon to evaluate the war efforts of the new Saigon government. McNamara told the junta leaders that the United States was prepared to help as long as aid was needed."³⁹

"...the United States had made the crucial decision to reverse the policy, announced during the last day of President Kennedy's administration, of gradually withdrawing U.S. troops from South Vietnam. Was it all a coincidence that a change in leadership in Washington was followed by a change in policy, and a change in policy by a corresponding change in Saigon's government?"⁴⁰

That there should have been a change in Vietnamese policy so immediately after the murder of Kennedy when the external situation in Vietnam did not evoke it, raises serious questions about what caused it in our internal situation. What is at stake here is the issue not of how the assassination was accomplished, but the fundamental question concerning why it was done and which elements were and are behind it. At issue are questions of war and peace that involve the whole of humanity. For the movement for peace in Vietnam not to raise these questions is and has been irresponsible.

Militarization of the U.S.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the definite and deliberate policy of militarization of this country was quickly put into action immediately after the death of President Kennedy. There was no evidence of governmental traumatization, but rather a most efficient and abrupt movement to military policies.

Bundys Continued to Shape Hawkish Policies

McGeorge Bundy and his brother, William, continued to help shape the foreign policy of the Johnson Administration. McGeorge Bundy became part of Johnson's Tuesday lunch arrangement which was in fact the National Security Council, Johnson style.⁴¹ Bundy did most of the foreign policy coordinating for Johnson in the early part of his administration.⁴² It was McGeorge Bundy who by happenstance was in South Vietnam when Pleiku was shelled. After an inspection of the Pleiku base, he recommended to President Johnson instant retaliation. He urged upon the President a steady program of bombing the North, which recommendation was followed with horrendous consequences to peace.⁴³

In the Gulf of Tonkin farce, Bundy was full of admiration for Johnson's decisiveness. Bundy said to friends that he had "...never seen a man who knew so clearly what he wanted to do or so exactly how to go about it."⁴⁴

Ultimately, the Bundy brothers gave up their titular positions in government. McGeorge Bundy became President of the Ford Foundation. William Bundy joined the Center for International Studies at MIT.

Interconnections of the CIA and
Foundation-Dominated Scholarship

Let us not imagine that these two architects of the Vietnamese War by taking on these new positions abandoned their penchant for power. Nor were the Bundy brothers retreating far from government in assuming these positions. David Horowitz said the following about the interlocking aspects of the CIA and the private foundations:

"It should be noted in passing that the congeniality of foundation-dominated scholarship to the CIA reflects the harmony of interest between the upper-class captains of the CIA and the upper-class trustees of the great foundations. The interconnections are too extensive to be recounted here, but the Bundy brothers (William, CIA; McGeorge, Ford) and Chadbourn Gilpatrick, OSS and CIA from 1943 to 1949, Rockefeller Foundation from 1949 on, can be taken as illustrative. Richard Bissell, the genius of the Bay of Pigs (and brother-in-law of Philip Mosely of Columbia's Russian Institute), reversed the usual sequence, going from Ford to the CIA."⁴⁵

As for William Bundy's respite from the CIA and his State Department career, David Horowitz feels that the MIT Center is not in the least removed from the grip of the CIA:

"MIT's Advisory Board on Soviet Bloc Studies, for example, was composed of these four academic luminaries: Charles Bohlen of the State Department, Allen Dulles of the CIA, Philip E. Mosely of Columbia's Russian Institute and Leslie G. Stevens, a retired vice admiral of the U.S. Navy.

"If the MIT Center seemed to carry to their logical conclusion the on-campus extension programs of the State Department and the CIA, that was perhaps because it was set up directly with CIA funds under the guiding hand of Professor W. W. Rostow, former OSS officer and later director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff under Kennedy and Johnson. The Center's first director, Max Millikan, was appointed in 1952 after a stint as assistant director of the CIA. Carnegie and Rockefeller joined in the funding, which by now, as in so many other cases, has passed on to Ford."⁴⁶

How We've Paid For
Our New Rulers' Ineptness

So, we have examined how the CIA and the military had committed American power to ruinous military adventures through staged international incidents — reminiscent of the Oswald charade — but on an international level. These adventures, following close upon the assassination, have spilled the blood and sapped the moral fiber of our youth. Our cities have been turned into tense and neglected seas of metastasizing blight. Our economy, buffeted by push-and-pull war-induced inflation, has become unbalanced. Our international trade position has deteriorated, so that now we find ourselves with not only an unfavorable balance of payments, but also an unfavorable balance of trade. Our urban public schools are relegated to bare custodial functions. The standard of living of our workers and the middle class has dipped along with the quality of their

lives. All of us have paid for the ineptness of our new rulers who, by the killing of John F. Kennedy, had effectively overthrown the Republic.

The CIA's Follow-up Tactics

If our model of explanation, our hypothesis, of the assassination of John F. Kennedy accurately interprets the data of the assassination, then it should also be useful in ferreting out current operations in which the Central Intelligence Agency would have had to involve itself domestically as a natural and necessary followup to the Dallas assassination. For, as the CIA's clumsy cousin, the American military, persisted in its Vietnamese adventure, the costs became prohibitive.

Of course, secret elitist police organizations such as the CIA do not thrive on peace, democracy, and a contented and informed people. The power of intelligence agencies increases in direct proportion to the degree of sickness of a nation. A healthy and united people can localize the cancer of a power-usurping intelligence agency and eventually extirpate its malignant cells from the nation's political life. Therefore, the intelligence apparatus which killed Kennedy has a need to keep our society in turmoil. It has — in order to maintain its power — to generate a high degree of chaos. Chaos is required to make a people willing to accept such strong medicine as is administered by the secret police in order to restore order and to stabilize a disintegrating society. It takes an acutely sick society to be able to accept as palatable the terrible cure — totalitarianism.

The Assassination Model As a Key to Domestic Events

One must look to our model of the assassination for an explanation of what has happened to our domestic society since the killing of President Kennedy. Now that the Vietnamese war has been rejected by our people, we must keep our eyes and ears open for an inevitable split between the CIA and military. For, although the military still looks to winning on foreign fronts the war against Communism, the super-slick non-ideological CIA sees the need to bring the war home. We must be alert to CIA agents who would promote the polarization of our society. We must examine the evidence which indicates that fake revolutionaries, who are inciting insurrection in our cities, have had their pockets and minds stuffed by the CIA.

The movement for peace in Vietnam has been silent too long on the critical issue of the assassination of President Kennedy. We cannot rest with the official federal government version of his assassination.

REFERENCES

- Fay, Paul B. Jr., The Pleasure of His Company (New York, Harper & Row, 1966), p. 190.
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., A Thousand Days (Boston, The Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965), p. 618.
- Hearing Notes of the Warren Commission, Vol. XVII, p. 40.
- State of Louisiana v. Clay L. Shaw, Testimony of Pierre A. Finck, February 24, 1967, pp. 48-9.
- Ibid.*
- Ibid.*
- Hearing Notes of the Warren Commission, Vol. II, p. 371.
- The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, April 21, 1971, p. 42.
- The Philadelphia Inquirer, August 22, 1971, Section 7, p. 1.
- The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, June 30, 1971, p. 19, col. 2.
- Fleming, D.F., "The Costs and Consequences of the Cold War," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, 1966, p. 137.
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., *Op. Cit.*, pp. 730-9.
- The New York Times (April 25, 1966), p. 10, col. 3.
- McCarthy, Eugene J., The Limits of Power (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), p. 91.
- Tully, Andrew, CIA — The Inside Story (Greenwich, Conn., A Fawcett Crest Book, 1962), pp. 208-9.
- Alsop, Stewart, The Center (New York, Harper & Row, 1968), p. 229.
- Document Addendum to the Warren Report (El Segundo, Cal., Sighttext Publications, 1968), p. 200.
- Document Addendum to the Warren Report, *Op. Cit.*, p. 200.
- Loc. Cit.*
- Chambers, Whitaker, Witness (New York, Random House, 1952), p. 457.
- Walton, Richard J., The Remnants of Power (New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1968), p. 19.
- Alsop, Stewart, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 222-3.
- Wise, David and Ross, Thomas R., The Invisible Government (New York, Random House, 1964), p. 21.
- Loc. Cit.*
- Wise, David and Ross, Thomas R., *Op. Cit.*, pp. 260-1.
- Schlesinger, Arthur, *Op. Cit.*, p. 250.
- The New York Times, November 25, 1965.
- Schlesinger, Arthur M., "A Middle Way Out of Vietnam," New York Times Magazine, Sept. 18, 1966, p. 114.
- White, Theodore, The Making of the President, 1964 (New York, Atheneum, 1965), p. 43.
- Dallas Morning News, November 23, 1963.
- Halberstam, David, "The Very Expensive Education of McGeorge Bundy," Harper's, July, 1969, p. 22.
- Loc. cit.*
- Tully, Andrew, White Tie and Dagger (New York, William Morrow & Co., 1967), p. 116.
- Henderson, Bruce and Summerlin, Sam, 1:33 in Memoriam: John F. Kennedy (New York, Cowles, 1968), p. 95.
- Bishop, Jim, The Day Kennedy Was Shot (New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1968), p. 354.
- Bishop, Jim, *Op. Cit.*, p. 413.
- Ibid.*, p. 428.
- Evans, Rowland and Novak, Robert, Lyndon B. Johnson: The Exercise of Power (New York, A Signet Book, 1966), p. 574.
- The New York Times, January 2, 1964, p. 7.
- Schurmann, Franz; Scott, Peter Dale; and Zelnik, Reginald, The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam (Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1966), pp. 32-3.
- Alsop, Stewart, *Op. Cit.*, p. 279.
- Weinthal, Edward and Bartlett, Charles, Facing the Brink (New York, Scribner's Sons, 1967), p. 155.
- Kraslow, David and Loory, Stuart H., The Secret Search for Peace in Vietnam (New York, Random House, 1968), p. 114.
- Bell, Jack, The Johnson Treatment (New York, Harper & Row, 1965), p. 195.
- Morowitz, David, "Sinews of Empire," Ramparts, San Francisco, October, 1969, p. 39.
- Ibid.*, p. 38.

lives. All of us have paid for the ineptness of our new rulers who, by the killing of John F. Kennedy, had effectively overthrown the Republic.

The CIA's Follow-up Tactics

If our model of explanation, our hypothesis, of the assassination of John F. Kennedy accurately interprets the data of the assassination, then it should also be useful in ferreting out current operations in which the Central Intelligence Agency would have had to involve itself domestically as a natural and necessary followup to the Dallas assassination. For, as the CIA's clumsy cousin, the American military, persisted in its Vietnamese adventure, the costs became prohibitive.

Of course, secret elitist police organizations such as the CIA do not thrive on peace, democracy, and a contented and informed people. The power of intelligence agencies increases in direct proportion to the degree of sickness of a nation. A healthy and united people can localize the cancer of a power-
usurping intelligence agency and eventually extirpate its malignant cells from the nation's political life. Therefore, the intelligence apparatus which killed Kennedy has a need to keep our society in turmoil. It has — in order to maintain its power — to generate a high degree of chaos. Chaos is required to make a people willing to accept such strong medicine as is administered by the secret police in order to restore order and to stabilize a disintegrating society. It takes an acutely sick society to be able to accept as palatable the terrible cure — totalitarianism.

The Assassination Model As a Key to Domestic Events

One must look to our model of the assassination for an explanation of what has happened to our domestic society since the killing of President Kennedy. Now that the Vietnamese War has been rejected by our people, we must keep our eyes and ears open for an inevitable split between the CIA and military. For, although the military still looks to winning on foreign fronts the war against Communism, the super-slick non-ideological CIA sees the need to bring the war home. We must be alert to CIA agents who would promote the polarization of our society. We must examine the evidence which indicates that fake revolutionaries, who are inciting insurrection in our cities, have had their pockets and minds stuffed by the CIA.

The movement for peace in Vietnam has been silent too long on the critical issue of the assassination of President Kennedy. We cannot rest with the official federal government version of his assassination.

REFERENCES

1. Fay, Paul B. Jr., The Pleasure of His Company (New York, Harper & Row, 1966), p. 190.
2. Schlesinger, Arthur M., A Thousand Days (Boston, The Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965), p. 818.
3. Hearing Notes of the Warren Commission, Vol. XVII, p. 48.
4. State of Louisiana v. Clay L. Shaw, Testimony of Pierre A. Finck, February 24, 1967, pp. 48-9.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Hearing Notes of the Warren Commission, Vol. II, p. 371.
8. The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, April 21, 1971, p. 42.
9. The Philadelphia Inquirer, August 22, 1971, Section 7, p. 1.
10. The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, June 30, 1971, p. 19, col. 2.
11. Fleming, D.F., "The Costs and Consequences of the Cold War," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, 1966, p. 137.
12. Schlesinger, Arthur M., Op. Cit., pp. 730-9.
13. The New York Times (April 25, 1966), p. 10, col. 3.
14. McCarthy, Eugene J., The Limits of Power (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), p. 91.
15. Tully, Andrew, CIA — The Inside Story (Greenwich, Conn., A Fawcett Crest Book, 1962), pp. 200-9.
16. Alsop, Stewart, The Center (New York, Harper & Row, 1968), p. 229.
17. Document Addendum to the Warren Report (El Segundo, Cal., Sighttext Publications, 1968), p. 200.
18. Document Addendum to the Warren Report, Op. Cit., p. 200.
19. Loc. Cit.
20. Chambers, Whitaker, Witness (New York, Random House, 1952), p. 457.
21. Walton, Richard J., The Remnants of Power (New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1968), p. 19.
22. Alsop, Stewart, Op. Cit., pp. 222-3.
23. Wise, David and Ross, Thomas R., The Invisible Government (New York, Random House, 1964), p. 21.
24. Loc. Cit.
25. Wise, David and Ross, Thomas R., Op. Cit., pp. 260-1.
26. Schlesinger, Arthur, Op. Cit., p. 250.
27. The New York Times, November 25, 1965.
28. Schlesinger, Arthur M., "A Middle Way Out of Vietnam," New York Times Magazine, Sept. 18, 1966, p. 114.
29. White, Theodore, The Making of the President, 1964 (New York, Atheneum, 1965), p. 43.
30. Dallas Morning News, November 23, 1963.
31. Halberstam, David, "The Very Expensive Education of McGeorge Bundy," Harper's, July, 1969, p. 22.
32. Loc. cit.
33. Tully, Andrew, White Tie and Dagger (New York, William Morrow & Co., 1967), p. 116.
34. Henderson, Bruce and Summerlin, Sam, 1:33 in Memorial: John F. Kennedy (New York, Cowles, 1968), p. 95.
35. Bishop, Jim, The Day Kennedy Was Shot (New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1968), p. 354.
36. Bishop, Jim, Op. Cit., p. 413.
37. Ibid., p. 428.
38. Evans, Rowland and Novak, Robert, Lyndon B. Johnson: The Exercise of Power (New York, A Signet Book, 1966), p. 374.
39. The New York Times, January 2, 1964, p. 7.
40. Schurmann, Franz; Scott, Peter Dale; and Zelnik, Reginald, The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam (Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1966), pp. 32-3.
41. Alsop, Stewart, Op. Cit., p. 279.
42. Weintal, Edward and Bartlett, Charles, Facing the Brink (New York, Scribner's Sons, 1967), p. 155.
43. Kraslow, David and Loory, Stuart H., The Secret Search for Peace in Vietnam (New York, Random House, 1968), p. 114.
44. Bell, Jack, The Johnson Treatment (New York, Harper & Row, 1965), p. 195.
45. Horowitz, David, "Sinews of Empire," Ramparts, San Francisco, October, 1969, p. 39.
46. Ibid., p. 38.

and then burned them.³ The autopsy was under the control of an army general who was not trained in medicine.⁴ The autopsy was never completed.⁵ The findings of the autopsy were contrary to the findings of the non-military physicians at Parkland Hospital. The pathologists were directed not to look at the Kennedy neck wound.⁶ The x-rays were never turned over to the Commission by the military.⁷ The burning of the notes by Commander Humes did not deter the military from promoting him to Captain.

Military-CIA Interests Coincided

Although at the time of the assassination the interests of the CIA and the military coincided, now evidence of a CIA-military rift abounds. The Boston Globe of July 20, 1971 stated that the Pentagon Papers revealed that "one agency...comes out...with a record for calling its shots correctly." So Ellsberg did not do badly by his "ex" employer. The Boston Globe of July 3 offered an item which indicates the "ex"-Pentagon people are hitting back at the "ex"-CIA Ellsberg. "A former Pentagon liaison officer with the Central Intelligence Agency said in London that President Kennedy engendered the hate of the CIA by trying to curb the agency's power. He also said he did not think Lee Harvey Oswald 'by himself killed President Kennedy.'"

"L. Fletcher Prouty, a retired Air Force colonel and the director of special operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1962 and 1963, said Kennedy issued two directives in 1961 to limit the CIA's power but the documents never surfaced and were not implemented."

Jack Anderson on April 21, 1971 said:

"International espionage is seldom as efficient as the inter-departmental spying that goes on in Washington.

"...the Central Intelligence Agency never makes a move without the Defense Intelligence Agency keeping close surveillance.

"...Government agencies, in the best cloak-and-dagger tradition, snoop upon one another."⁸

I view the American military's motive for involving itself in the killing of Kennedy as pervertedly patriotic in nature. But at that period of time, there was, as we will demonstrate, a congruence of interests between the American military and the CIA. Kennedy was the enemy of both power groups at the time he was killed.

The Pentagon Papers — a CIA Jab at Military?

Of late, with the issuance of the Pentagon Papers by a long-standing CIA agent, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, this alliance between the CIA and the military seems to have become strained. Dr. Ellsberg was one of the exclusive Society of Fellows at Harvard with McGeorge Bundy and his brother William.⁹ When Ellsberg leaked the documents, he was employed at MIT's Center for International Studies and numbered among his colleagues Mr. William Bundy. In my assassination research I learned that ex-CIA people who undertook work to assist the research on the Kennedy assassination almost invariably turned out to be present CIA people. I would recommend that the public remain skeptical about Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the ex-marine, ex-CIA, ex-hawk, ex-Kissinger aide and present fellow researcher of Mr. William Bundy at MIT.¹⁰

In fact, I would urge that the public hold open the hypothesis that the Pentagon Papers are designed as a thrust against the military by the CIA. I suggest that there has been a falling out between these two anti-democratic power blocs. The military is still determined to defeat Communism abroad, while the CIA is now primarily concerned with maintaining its power domestically.

How can we accept the Pentagon Papers as an honest and complete peering into the inner workings of our government? These papers predate and postdate November 22, 1963. Yet, these papers make no reference to the assassination and the enormous power and policy shift which occurred on that historical day, when the republic expired.

Can the purpose of the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers really be to aid the CIA non-ideological elements in our government against the right wing, military, virulently anti-communist elements? Does not the evidence offered to support the existence of a present rift between the CIA and the military also support the concept that the Pentagon Papers were the offerings of the CIA to enlist assistance in its intra-governmental struggle against the military? And should decent, freedom-loving constitutionalists join either power bloc? or should they rather use this fortuitous rift to benefit freedom in this society and in the rest of the world by denouncing both cliques as the enemies of humankind?

6. Did the CIA Kill President Kennedy?

Well, then, we are reduced by the process of elimination to the question, "Was the CIA the prime mover in the killing of Kennedy?" Was the CIA sophisticated enough to have run Oswald across the whole gamut of political ideology in America in order to place all ideologists on the defensive as possible suspects? and in order to insure that the nation would be so divided ideologically that there could be no coalescence of forces which would seek retribution for the killing?

We will now examine the question of whether the CIA was the specific federal agency which was the prime mover in the killing of President Kennedy.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, the government which had refused to act on conspiracy evidence resorted to amazingly fast action in an area where one might have anticipated a slow and tentative feeling of the way. The fact is that after the assassination key foreign policy changes were put into effect immediately.

CIA Opposed Kennedy Anti-Cold War Policy

Before the assassination, thanks to President Kennedy, we were on a course which could have ended the Cold War. That course was described by D.F. Fleming as follows:

"Fortunately, we had in President Kennedy at a new turning point in history a leader with both vision and courage. He had made certain that there were no missile gaps against us. He had won the acclaim of the West by the way he successfully played showdown nuclear politics in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. He had faced the last of man's ultimate decisions on earth.

"Then, in the summer of 1963, Kennedy turned his face resolutely toward life and unmistakably signaled the end of the Cold War.

Behind the patriotic facades of nuclear militarism, he saw the death of his own children and of all children. In a series of magnificent addresses, he urged us to reconsider our attitudes toward peace, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War. He won a treaty ending atomic testing above ground and then paused to wait a little for the more embattled of his cold-war compatriots to catch up with the times.

"At that moment, he was struck down..."¹¹

"President Kennedy today faces his greatest opportunity to negotiate a permanent peace, but because of division inside his own Administration he may miss the boat.

"That is the consensus of friendly diplomats long trained in watching the ebb and flow of world events..."

President Kennedy knew that his efforts to end the Cold War were dangerous to his life. In this regard I quote Arthur Schlesinger:

...when he saw Nixon after the Bay of Pigs he said, "If I do the right kind of a job I don't know whether I am going to be here four years from now.... If someone is going to kill me," he would say, "they are going to kill me."¹²

President Kennedy saw the danger to his efforts to end the Cold War which lay in the power of the CIA. So the New York Times quoted him as saying, that he wished "to splinter the CIA into 1,000 pieces and scatter it to the winds..."¹³

But that purpose was never accomplished by President Kennedy. The CIA is a policy-making body still. Eugene McCarthy is of this opinion. I quote him as follows:

"The general evidence is that in addition to gathering and interpreting information, the CIA does play an important part in influencing foreign policy, and certainly has become an important operating arm of the executive branch in this area of government responsibility."¹⁴

Andrew Tully states the position of the Kennedy administration with respect to the CIA after the Bay of Pigs:

"The official concern, then, was not so much that the CIA had bungled in the past, but that it either had been entrusted with or had seized the broad responsibility for making policy which belonged to the State Department."

"...during most of Eisenhower's tenure, his Secretary of State was John Foster Dulles, and John Foster relied much more heavily on brother Allen's estimates than he did on the reports from his ambassadors. In effect brother John Foster made of brother Allen's CIA a kind of super Foreign Service and apparently found nothing incongruous in the fact that in some embassies CIA personnel outnumbered Foreign Service employees. It was small wonder that the average citizen was confused, after Cuba, as to who was making foreign policy for the United States. Some top drawer members of the Washington diplomatic community were just as confused..."¹⁵

Kennedy Fired Dulles as CIA Head

After the Bay of Pigs, President Kennedy accepted the resignation of the head of the CIA, Allen Dulles. He had called in Dulles, Cabell and Bissell and told them that the three would have to be replaced. "Under the British system," he said, "I would have to go. But under our system I'm afraid it's got to be you."¹⁶ But Allen Dulles was to return to government service immediately after the killing of President Kennedy. He appeared as one of the Warren Commissioners. Let us see whether the father of the CIA served the people and the search for truth concerning the death of the departed President, or whether he served the interests of the intelligence communities not only in the United States but in the Soviet Union as well.

Dulles Suppressed Evidence of Oswald's Soviet Intelligence Connections

On January 21, 1964, in a secret executive session, the Warren Commission had to deal with the problem of Marina Oswald giving evidence that Oswald was a Soviet agent.¹⁷ Senator Richard Russell said: "That will blow the lid if she testifies to that."¹⁸ And so it would have. How did the Commission deal with that problem? Well, we learn from the transcript of the secret executive session that Isaac Don Levine was helping Marina Oswald write a story for Life Magazine, which never got published. Allen Dulles, the original director of the Central Intelligence Agency who was fired from his position by President Kennedy, decided to see Levine. Dulles said simply: "I can get him in and have a friendly talk. I have known him."¹⁹ Does that not sound as if Allen Dulles was contemplating suppression of information?

Isaac Don Levine had a central role in the Hiss case. I quote Whitaker Chambers as he described in his book, Witness, how Levine nursed him through his uncertainty about launching into his allegations against Mr. Alger Hiss. I quote:

"The meeting was arranged by Isaac Don Levine... For years he has carried on against Communism a kind of private war which is also a public service. He is a skillful professional journalist and a notable 'ghost.' It was Levine who led Jan Valtin out of the editorial night and he was working with General Krivitsky on I Was in Stalin's Secret Service when, sometime in 1938 I met both men.

"From the first, Levine had urged me to take my story to the proper authorities. I had said no. ...When he proposed that he arrange a meeting at which I might tell my story directly to President Roosevelt, I was reassured."²⁰

And why was a Cold War warrior like Isaac Don Levine not interested in raising the specter of a political assassination by the left? Why was the idea of a leftist conspiracy unthinkable in the Cold War America where for twenty-five years a virtual paranoia concerning communist plotting had prevailed? Yet there was — as we have seen — some evidence of a leftist conspiracy, and it was not acted upon. Why not? What caused our government at the public level to be so immediately and permanently wedded to the lone-assassin myth?

We are introduced through the transcript of this secret executive session to a new ghostly role for

the literary ghost, Isaac Don Levine. Levine, as a result of the intervention of his friend, Allen Dulles, apparently was successful in erasing from the prospective testimony of Marina Oswald any references to Soviet intelligence connections with Oswald. The intelligence communities across iron curtain lines apparently cooperate to keep the truth from their peoples.

Did Soviet and American Intelligence Agencies Cooperate?

Is it irrational to suggest that the Soviet and American intelligences cooperated in the American governmental game of killing the President? Could an intelligence assassination have been perpetrated against the head of the American state unless the Soviet intelligence services could have been counted on to remain silent?

How did the Soviet government respond to the assassination of President Kennedy? Khrushchev, with whom Kennedy was working to effectuate the end of the Cold War, was later deposed. I submit that, if the Cold War had been genuinely adversary in nature, there could not have been an intelligence assassination of Kennedy by either the American or the Soviet intelligence agencies. I don't see the Cold War as authentic. Rather I view it as a cooperative effort to foist on both the American and Russian civilian populations an enormous military-intelligence budget.

Senator Richard Russell was correct in being disturbed by Marina Oswald's prospective revelations about possible Soviet intelligence connections with Oswald. And therefore Allen Dulles quieted the matter with a discussion with Isaac Don Levine, a writer on intelligence and a Cold War warrior par excellence. Levine was the author of *The Mimi of An Assassin*, a book that described the killing of Leon Trotsky by Stalin's intelligence. It is interesting that Levine's name, which has been so much associated with the study of political assassinations, was never mentioned by the American press as having been associated with Marina Oswald. It is also interesting that this expert on political assassinations never, to my knowledge, wrote for publication a single article on the Kennedy assassination. Was his function something other than that of a literary ghost? Was Levine assigned to Marina by the government to provide whatever testimony suited the political exigencies? Allen Dulles did not tell how he had come to know Levine. Was it through intelligence work?

Now, let us shift our attention from Allen Dulles, brother of John Foster, to McGeorge Bundy, and his brother, William Bundy. For McGeorge Bundy's roles in the governmental apparatus before and after the assassination are worthy of study, and William Bundy's services in and out of the CIA are also of interest to us.

Kennedy Adviser McGeorge Bundy's Ties to the CIA

With the Kennedy Administration, McGeorge Bundy was in foreign policy a hard-liner who had little use for Adlai Stevenson's idealistic approach to foreign relations.²¹ McGeorge Bundy was one of the planners of the Bay of Pigs invasion.²² Allen Dulles was in Puerto Rico, so Richard Mervin Bissell, Jr., was the CIA's man in charge of the planning.²³ As happenstance would have it, McGeorge Bundy, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, had been a student of Bissell's at Yale. He also had worked for Bissell on the Marshall Plan in 1948.²⁴ Also in on that planning, as coincidence would have it, was Gen-

eral Charles P. Cabell, the CIA's deputy director, (who is brother of Mayor Earle Cabell), the Mayor of Dallas at the time of the assassination. McGeorge Bundy was — in the Kennedy and early Johnson Administration — the presidential representative and key man on the Special Group which makes the key intelligence decisions for the country. It has operated as the hidden power center of the government.²⁵

As one of the planners for the Bay of Pigs, McGeorge Bundy must take some blame for not serving President Kennedy well and participating in the betrayal of the President in the Bay of Pigs planning operation. Schlesinger discusses that betrayal as follows:

"Moreover, if worst came to worst and the invaders were beaten on the beaches, then," Dulles and Bissell said, "they could easily 'melt away' into the mountains." ... But the CIA exposition was less than candid both in implying that the Brigade had undergone guerrilla training... and in suggesting the existence of an easy escape hatch. ... the Escambray Mountains lay eighty miles from the Bay of Pigs, across a hopeless tangle of swamps and jungles... the CIA agents in Guatemala were saying nothing to the Cubans about this last resort of flight to the hills..."²⁶

Bundy Also a Vietnam Hawk

But, despite Bundy's complicity with the CIA, which resulted in misleading the President in the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy turned over the direction of Vietnam policy largely to Bundy, along with Rusk, McNamara and Rostow. The best we can say for McGeorge Bundy's handling of Vietnam for President Kennedy was that he botched. Here is what Schlesinger said about Kennedy's feeling concerning the Vietnamese policy:

"He was somber and shaken. I had not seen him so depressed since the Bay of Pigs. No doubt he realized Viet Nam was his great failure in foreign policy, and that he had never really given it his full attention."²⁷

The announced intention of Kennedy as stated on October 2, 1963 by McNamara and Taylor was to withdraw most U.S. forces from South Vietnam by the end of 1965.²⁸ But that was not McGeorge Bundy's policy — and President Kennedy was soon to die — and McGeorge Bundy would be carrying on his hawkish concepts in playing a key role in shaping the aggressive foreign policy of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Bundy Issued the First "No Conspiracy; Lone-Assassin" Statement

What was McGeorge Bundy doing on the day President Kennedy was dispatched? Theodore H. White in his book, *The Making of the President, 1964*, tells us that the Presidential party on its flight back to Washington on the afternoon of that fateful day "learned that there was no conspiracy, learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest."²⁹ This was the very first announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin. In Dallas, Oswald was not even charged with assassinating the President until 1:30 A.M. the next morning. The plane landed at 5:59 P.M. on the 22nd. At that time the District Attorney of Dallas, Henry Wade, was stating that "preliminary reports indicated more than one person was involved in the shooting... the electric chair is too good for the killers."³⁰ Can there be any doubt that for any gov-

ernment taken by surprise by the assassination — and legitimately seeking the truth concerning it — less than six hours after the time of the assassination was too soon to know there was no conspiracy? This announcement was the first which designated Oswald as the lone assassin. Who was responsible for that announcement?

That announcement came from the White House Situation Room. Under whose direct control was the White House Situation Room? The Situation Room was under the personal and direct control of McGeorge Bundy.

I do readily concede that Mr. McGeorge Bundy is a most intelligent man. Joseph Kraft, a well known American political writer, said of Mr. Bundy in 1965 in *Harper's*:

"His capacity to read the riddle of multiple confusions, to consider a wide variety of possibilities, to develop lines of action, to articulate and execute public purposes, to impart quickened energies to men of the highest ability seems almost alone among contemporaries..."³¹

John F. Kennedy shared this view of Bundy's intelligence for in speaking of him he said, "You just can't beat brains."³² McGeorge Bundy himself is not known for his modesty on the question of his intelligence. He was reported to have been "mildly miffed" when a Kennedy aide quoted the President as remarking that Bundy was the smartest man he knew next to Ormsley Gore, a British diplomat.³³

So, then, Mr. Bundy — this man of brains — this coordinator of intelligence for President Kennedy — had reason to know that his Situation Room's announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, before there was any evidence against Oswald, was premature. Make no mistake about it. Bundy, who had been in the Pentagon³⁴ when the announcement of the assassination was issued, spent that fateful afternoon in the Situation Room. Jim Bishop tells how President Johnson was — while on Air Force One flying back to Washington — "...phoning McGeorge Bundy in the White House Situation Room every few minutes."³⁵

Was Bundy's Statement a Warning from the 'New Rulers'?

I propose the thesis that McGeorge Bundy, when that announcement was issued from his Situation Room, had reason to know that the true meaning of such a message when conveyed to the Presidential party on Air Force One was not the ostensible message which was being communicated. Rather, I submit that Bundy, with "his capacity to read the riddle of multiple confusions, to consider a wide variety of possibilities" was really conveying to the Presidential party the thought that Oswald was being designated the lone assassin before any evidence against him was ascertainable. As a central coordinator of intelligence services, Bundy in transmitting such a message through the Situation Room was really telling the Presidential party that an unholy marriage had taken place between the U.S. Governmental intelligence services and the lone-assassin doctrine. Was he not telling the Presidential party peremptorily, "Now, hear this! Oswald is the assassin, the sole assassin. Evidence is not available yet. Evidence will be obtained, or in lieu thereof evidence will be created. This is a crucial matter of state that cannot await evidence. The new rulers have spoken. You, there, Mr. New President, and therefore dispatchable stuff, and you

the underlings of a deposed President, heed the message well." Was not Bundy's Situation Room serving an Orwellian double-think-function?

And, so, it came to pass that Bundy's Situation Room knew well whereof it spoke. For the federal government remained wedded to the lone-assassin myth in spite of the absence of evidence to support the proposition, and in the face of irrefutable proof which would demolish it as a rational idea.

The Presidential Party Got the Message

The Presidential party, which also numbered among it men of brains, apparently got the message. None, to my knowledge, of that Party has undertaken to express a single public doubt as to the veracity of the lone-assassin theory. Yet seeds of doubt have grown to mountainous dimensions among the less intimidated elements of the population who did not seek to hold or retain trappings of power. The lack of expressed skepticism among the Presidential party is not to be interpreted as evidence of their stupidity. On the contrary, their silence speaks more of their strong instincts of self-preservation and their penchant for governmental careers, rather than lack of intelligence.

Some among that Presidential party had no need to see the Zapruder film. They had on that fateful day witnessed first hand the bloody horror of the multi-assassin ambush. Doubts as to the veracity of the single-assassin story were more likely to give way to certainty of conspiracy in their minds. The message from Bundy's Situation Room was necessary to dispel other doubts. Perhaps some of the Presidential party leaned toward misreading the situation and were laboring under the belief that some sharp-shooting nuts had gotten lucky in Dealey Plaza and that punishment was in order. Bundy's Situation Room was putting them straight. Through that announcement it became clear to all in that Presidential party who could think, that the assassins, if madmen they were, were highly placed in the pinnacle of power of the intelligence community of the United States government and that punishment of them was out of the question.

Important Foreign Policy Changes Immediately Followed the Assassination

McGeorge Bundy was quite busy on November 22, 1963. After having spent a good deal of time on the telephone with President Johnson as Johnson was flying to Washington, he managed to be at the new President's side when Air Force One landed.³⁶ He was seen with Lyndon B. Johnson when the President emerged from the South Lawn of the White House.³⁷ History records that Bundy remained with President Johnson to be designated by him as one of the leading hawkish advisers of the Johnson Administration.³⁸

What was the future to hold for the United States following the assassination of President Kennedy? What changed? The most important and immediate change following the assassination of President Kennedy occurred precisely in the area of foreign policy. The Cold War warriors of the Bundy brothers, stripe gained a stranglehold on the foreign policy of the nation, much in the same fashion that Allen Dulles and John Foster Dulles had in Eisenhower's administration. Of course, to note such a change is not to prove it was a deliberate consequence of the assassination. Yet, a careful examination of foreign policy following the killing of Kennedy is required to see whether the change might have been related to the killing of the President.

U.S. Promised Help to New Saigon Government

The book The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam has the following to say about the change:

"Three weeks after the assassination, on December 19 and 20, 1963, McNamara and CIA Chief John A. McCone visited Saigon to evaluate the war efforts of the new Saigon government. McNamara told the junta leaders that the United States was prepared to help as long as aid was needed."³⁹

"...the United States had made the crucial decision to reverse the policy, announced during the last day of President Kennedy's administration, of gradually withdrawing U.S. troops from South Vietnam. Was it all a coincidence that a change in leadership in Washington was followed by a change in policy, and a change in policy by a corresponding change in Saigon's government?"⁴⁰

That there should have been a change in Vietnamese policy so immediately after the murder of Kennedy when the external situation in Vietnam did not evoke it, raises serious questions about what caused it in our internal situation. What is at stake here is the issue not of how the assassination was accomplished, but the fundamental question concerning why it was done and which elements were and are behind it. At issue are questions of war and peace that involve the whole of humanity. For the movement for peace in Vietnam not to raise these questions is and has been irresponsible.

Militarization of the U.S.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the definite and deliberate policy of militarization of this country was quickly put into action immediately after the death of President Kennedy. There was no evidence of governmental traumatization, but rather a most efficient and abrupt movement to military policies.

Bundys Continued to Shape Hawkish Policies

McGeorge Bundy and his brother, William, continued to help shape the foreign policy of the Johnson Administration. McGeorge Bundy became part of Johnson's Tuesday lunch arrangement which was in fact the National Security Council, Johnson style.⁴¹ Bundy did most of the foreign policy coordinating for Johnson in the early part of his administration.⁴² It was McGeorge Bundy who by happenstance was in South Vietnam when Pleiku was shelled. After an inspection of the Pleiku base, he recommended to President Johnson instant retaliation. He urged upon the President a steady program of bombing the North, which recommendation was followed with horrendous consequences to peace.⁴³

In the Gulf of Tonkin fiasco, Bundy was full of admiration for Johnson's decisiveness. Bundy said to friends that he had "...never seen a man who knew so clearly what he had to do or so exactly how to go about it."⁴⁴

Ultimately, the Bundy brothers gave up their titular positions in government. McGeorge Bundy became President of the Ford Foundation. William Bundy joined the Center for International Studies at MIT.

Interconnections of the CIA and Foundation-Dominated Scholarship

Let us not imagine that these two architects of the Vietnamese War by taking on these new positions abandoned their penchant for power. Nor were the Bundy brothers retreating far from government in assuming these positions. David Horowitz said the following about the interlocking aspects of the CIA and the private foundations:

"It should be noted in passing that the congeniality of foundation-dominated scholarship to the CIA reflects the harmony of interest between the upper-class captains of the CIA and the upper-class trustees of the great foundations. The interconnections are too extensive to be recounted here, but the Bundy brothers (William, CIA; McGeorge, Ford) and Chadbourne Gilpatrick, OSS and CIA from 1943 to 1949, Rockefeller Foundation from 1949 on, can be taken as illustrative. Richard Bissell, the genius of the Bay of Pigs (and brother-in-law of Philip Mosely of Columbia's Russian Institute), reversed the usual sequence, going from Ford to the CIA."⁴⁵

As for William Bundy's respite from the CIA and his State Department career, David Horowitz feels that the MIT Center is not in the least removed from the grip of the CIA:

"MIT's Advisory Board on Soviet Bloc Studies, for example, was composed of these four academic luminaries: Charles Bohlen of the State Department, Allen Dulles of the CIA, Philip E. Mosely of Columbia's Russian Institute and Leslie G. Stevens, a retired vice admiral of the U.S. Navy.

"If the MIT Center seemed to carry to their logical conclusion the on-campus extension programs of the State Department and the CIA, that was perhaps because it was set up directly with CIA funds under the guiding hand of Professor W. W. Rostow, former OSS officer and later director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff under Kennedy and Johnson. The Center's first director, Max Millikan, was appointed in 1952 after a stint as assistant director of the CIA. Carnegie and Rockefeller joined in the funding, which by now, as in so many other cases, has passed on to Ford."⁴⁶

How We've Paid For Our New Rulers' Ineptness

So, we have examined how the CIA and the military had committed American power to ruinous military adventures through staged international incidents reminiscent of the Oswald charade — but on an international level. These adventures, following close upon the assassination, have spilled the blood and sapped the moral fiber of our youth. Our cities have been turned into tense and neglected seas of metastasizing blight. Our economy, buffeted by push-and-pull war-induced inflation, has become unbalanced. Our international trade position has deteriorated, so that now we find ourselves with not only an unfavorable balance of payments, but also an unfavorable balance of trade. Our urban public schools are relegated to bare custodial functions. The standard of living of our workers and the middle class has dipped along with the quality of their

The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation

Vincent J. Salandria, Attorney
Philadelphia, Pa.

"While the researchers have preoccupied themselves with how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed."

(Based on an address at the conference of the New England Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1971.)

For almost eight years the American people have failed to address themselves to the crucial issue of why President John F. Kennedy was killed. Much valuable time has been lost; it is becoming increasingly clear that our delay has cost mankind dearly. I urge that no one drop this question, for to do so is to abandon the serious search for peace internationally and for domestic tranquility.

Not "How?" but "Why?"

Since November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, there has been a great deal of research into the micro-analytic aspects of the assassination. I have been among the earliest and quiliest of the researchers in my protracted analyses of the shots, trajectories and wounds of the assassination. The ransacking of the facts of the assassination is not a source of pride for me but rather of quill. While the researchers have involved themselves in consuming preoccupation with the micro-analytic searching for facts of how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed. We have neglected this essential work of constructing a model of explanation which fits the data of the assassination and explains the why of it.

Government Evidence Cries Conspiracy

One who takes the trouble to study the micro-analytic material provided by the federal government must immediately conclude that there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. How foolish it was of us to dwell so long on these governmentally supplied pacifiers, rather than to put them aside and undertake the serious work of constructing a model of explanation. In this connection it is important to take note that the very organization which made that mass of detailed microanalytic evidence available to us — the federal government — contended from the first that there was no conspiracy. But, the federal government's intelligence agencies must have known that the material which the government issued would indicate a conspiracy existed. Then why did we get the evidence?

This question presents a serious theoretical problem. Why would the federal government on the

one hand wish to provide us with data which prove a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and simultaneously contend on the other hand that there was no conspiracy?

So overwhelming and voluminous is the evidence of conspiracy provided for us by the government that we are compelled to conclude that if not the, at least a number of possible plots, were meant by the conspirators to be quasi-visible. The federal government has deluged us with evidence that cries out conspiracy.

New Rulers Timed Diffusion of Evidence

Another theoretical problem confronts us. If the killers were positioned in the highest echelons of the federal governmental apparatus, and by the assassination they had finally usurped the pinnacle of governmental power, then why did they not conceal the conspiracy? For, if they had accomplished a coup, they could have exercised their control by concealing evidence of conspiracy. But this coup was covert. The people would not have tolerated an overt coup against such a beloved man as President John F. Kennedy. Because of the covertness of the coup, I propose the explanatory thesis that the new governmental rulers were eager to reveal their work at differing levels of certainty to diverse people and at different times. In this way, they could avert a concerted counter thrust to their illegitimate seizure of power. Democratic forces could not unite against the new illegitimate governmental apparatus because of timing. The insights of what had occurred dawned in the minds of the decent citizens at different times and with different degrees of clarity. The transparent aspects of the conspiracy were permitted to flash signals to various elements of our population, much in the fashion of spot ads slanted at different times for selected audiences. The new rulers carefully and selectively orchestrated revelations of their bloody work, so as to gain therefrom the deference to which they felt they were entitled by their ascendancy to absolute power. I have long believed that the killers actually preempted the assassination criticism by supplying the information they wanted revealed and also by supplying the critics whom they wanted to disclose the data. Does it not make sense that if they could perpetrate a coup and could control the

press, they would have endeavored to dominate likewise the assassination criticism? But the full explanation of this thesis must await another occasion.

Lone Assassin Myth Suggests Governmental Guilt

Let us examine this thesis of a transparent conspiracy. (This thesis was in large part inspired by and formulated with the invaluable assistance of my friend, Professor Thomas Katen of Philadelphia.) Anyone who has seen the Zapruder film knows that it provides powerful evidence to support a hit on the President by an assassin positioned in front of Kennedy and not behind him, where Oswald was at the time of the shooting. Anyone who studies this film more carefully learns that the strike on Governor John B. Connally of Texas was accomplished by a separate bullet from any which impacted on the President. Even more careful analysis of the Zapruder film reveals four separate (and horrible) bullet strikes on Kennedy. Now, the federal government was in possession of that film on the day of the assassination. The federal government was in a better position than you or I to know what the film revealed. Yet, despite this evidence and other most impressive data indicating a conspiracy, the government seized upon Oswald and declared him to be the lone assassin. At the official public level the government, in its adherence to the lone-assassin cover story, strained logic. The federal government even refused to take seriously the Newtonian laws of motion and forces. But, at a more sophisticated level, the same government knew that anyone who accepted the Newtonian laws of motion would eventually have to conclude that President Kennedy was killed by a multi-assassin ambush.

Where evidence of a conspiracy with respect to the Kennedy assassination surfaced, — and much did — thanks in the main to the government's disclosures, that same government from the very first and continuously to date has publicly refused to act on that evidence. Wherever any data appeared to be thoroughly ludicrous and incredible — and much of the lone-assassin evidence did violence to common sense — the federal government publicly and solemnly declared those data veracious. The unvarying governmental pattern of consistently and publicly supporting the lone-assassin myth, and equally uniformly rejecting the irrefutable conspiracy evidence, was too studied to be the function of mere bureaucratic stupidity or accident. I propose the thesis that this uniform governmental pattern did not speak to official innocence or ignorance but rather to the guilt of the government at the very highest echelons.

A Warning to Opponents

This systematic behavioral pattern persisted in by the government in a reckless and apparently unskeptical manner, I believe, was meant to communicate a message to the citizens: (1) about what really happened to their President; (2) about what was in store for any quixotic citizens who saw fit to oppose the new rulers of our land.

Those who saw the Zapruder film know that the government could not have been innocent of knowledge of a conspiracy. If you are tempted to want to believe that our leaders are just ignorant and capable of unremitting blundering, I urge that you abandon any such illusion.

The movement for peace in Vietnam has learned the hard way that it is naive to imagine that our government is capable of unrelieved error. Some of us in the peace movement thought that the U.S. course in Vietnam could be altered by pointing out to our ru-

lers the mistake of becoming increasingly involved militarily in that unhappy land. But our rulers would not alter their course because their intentions were fixed — not responsive to the public will. To represent our government as always well-intentioned but consistently misinformed, does not fit with reality.

Those of us who had taken care to study the assassination know too well and immediately that the Tonkin Gulf incident never happened except in the vivid imaginations of our governmental incident arrangers. So, too, it would be naive for the assassination researchers to think that we caught the government again and again with its guard down, and that we had outsmarted the Commission and all of the investigating agencies of the government which aided it. It should have occurred earlier to the assassination researchers that the government never wanted its guard up. It had a need to exercise a certain amount of exhibitionism in order for the coup to be recognized as a coup in the proper quarters. In my judgment, the assassination critics came up by and large with the evidence of assassination conspiracy which our new rulers wanted us to discover. We should have broken early and cleanly from the microanalytic — or nit-picking — approach in the assassination inquiry. We should have immediately undertaken the vital work of developing an adequate model of explanation, an adequate hypothesis, in order to pursue the reasons for the assassination. We here and now belatedly begin this vital work.

Silence of Kennedys Points to Top-Level Coup

I have heard it argued that the silence of the Kennedy family supports the lone-assassin myth. But the Kennedy family knows how overwhelming and transparently clear the conspiracy evidence is. Can there be any explanation for this silence other than that the assassination was the act of the very highest pinnacle of American governmental power? The taciturnity of the Kennedy family does not and cannot speak to the lack of conspiracy evidence. Rather that evidence stands on its own merits — massively and indestructibly. If we were to posit for purposes of argument a low-level conspiracy, then the Kennedy family silence would indeed be inexplicable. But, that silence of the Kennedys — when juxtaposed against the irrefutable conspiracy evidence — is plainly their mute acknowledgement that the assassination was perpetrated by our new rulers, who possess awesome power which dwarfs the power of the Kennedy family. So the silence of the Kennedy family, rather than refuting a conspiracy, tends to reinforce the feeling that all Americans entertain at some level of consciousness — what we sense and what the rest of the world knows — that the killing of Kennedy represented a coup d'état.

A. Which Group Was Responsible?

Once we are compelled to the conclusion that the American government destroyed its own chief of state, we are led to the specific question, "Which segment of the federal government was involved?"

To answer this question we must raise still other questions. Which agency would have thought to touch every ideological base in order to intimidate all ideologists in America, thereby dissuading all of them from delving too deeply into the meaning of the assassination? Which agency would think of structuring into the assassination cover story ideological elements which would tend to have the society

divide against itself? Which agency would derive benefit from making the Dallas police, and by extension all local police forces, look bad? Which agency would get pleasure out of having the Secret Service criticized? Which agency would benefit from having the FBI placed in the silly position of turning in reports to the Warren Commission which contradicted the findings of the Warren Report while at the same time illogically conceding that those same findings were correct? Which agency was itself non-ideological enough, and yet ideologically so sophisticated, as to interweave into the Oswald assassination fabric all possible features of the American political left and right? Which agency could have arranged for Oswald to establish membership or contact with the Communist Party and the FBI — the anti-Communist Socialist Labor Party and the Soviet Union — the ACLU and the ultra right in Dallas — Fair Play for Cuba Committee and General Edwin Walker — the Socialist Workers Party and the American oil interests — the Cuban Government and United States Marines — and finally the American Friends and the Soviet secret police?

1. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI?

Let us enumerate the agencies who are candidates for having accomplished this brilliant charade.

How about J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI? It is not plausible that the Federal Bureau of Investigation — if it had been involved in the assassination planning — would have chosen as a patsy a person who Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas would indicate immediately after the killing was a paid FBI informer. And if J. Edgar Hoover had effectuated the coup, then how could we explain that immediately after the assassination, and persisting through today, there has been a yelping in the land for Mr. Hoover's scalp? If J. Edgar Hoover were the new ruling tyrant, there would be far more reluctance on the part of our cowardly government officials and the media to take him on. No, I think that we can say with surety that the FBI did not kill President Kennedy.

2. The Left?

Could the Left have killed our President? Is it possible to believe that our militarists, our anti-Communist politicians, and our communications media, would have concealed the evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy if such a conspiracy had been (or had the slightest chance of having been) inspired by Communists?

3. The Right?

Could the Right have killed John Kennedy? Would Earl Warren have covered for and surrendered his credentials for the political non-governmental Right and/or the oil interests? There were liberals on the Commission and its staff. Liberals have been known to play the game in covering for state crimes, but for them to cover for the extra-governmental Right in matters of assassination is for them to sign their own death warrants.

It would also make no sense for the Right to kill Kennedy in an ultra-right city such as Dallas. To do so would be to impute blame to the Right.

4. President Johnson and Friends?

Were President Johnson and his friends the killers? Again, it would be impossible to conceive of President Johnson and his Texas cronies arranging to have the President killed in their own bailiwick where

the world's suspicions would at once be directed against them. No, many careful studies show absolutely no evidence that President Johnson was involved in producing the assassination.

5. President Kennedy's Own Estimate of a Possible Military Takeover

Was the American military on its own capable of this degree of sophistication? It does seem rather beyond the intelligence of the American military to have accomplished this crime alone. But it is not inconceivable to imagine the American military as having been involved in a plot to eliminate Kennedy, in order to ensure the continuation of the Cold War. Kennedy himself did not regard a military take-over as implausible. We have an excellent articulation of his feeling on this matter in a discussion with Paul B. Fay, Jr.¹ This colloquy occurred one summer weekend in 1962 on the Honey Fitz, the Kennedy yacht. The President was asked what he thought of the possibility of a military take-over in the United States. The discussion grew out of the book Seven Days in May by Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey.

President Kennedy said: "It's possible. It could happen in this country, but the conditions would have to be just right."

The conditions outlined by the President were as follows:

1. The country would have to be led by a young President.
2. There would be a Bay of Pigs.
3. Military criticism of the President would follow.
4. Then, if there were another Bay of Pigs, the military would consider overthrowing the elected establishment, and finally,
5. "...if there were a third Bay of Pigs, it could happen."

Mr. Fay concluded this episode by describing how the President "pausing long enough for all of us to assess the significance of his comment, ...concluded with an old Navy phrase, 'But it won't happen on my watch.'"

These conditions were approximated during the Kennedy administration. President Kennedy was in fact a young President. There was a Bay of Pigs. The missile crisis which followed resulted not in the bombing of Cuba — as the military advisors had urged upon the President — but rather in a detente with Russia. This was followed by a nuclear test ban treaty which "...the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared themselves opposed to under almost any terms."²

The American University speech President Kennedy following his reexamination of the Vietnamese policy, completely fulfilled the conditions set forth by President Kennedy for a take-over to happen on his watch.

Evidence for Military Involvement in the Assassination

There is much evidence to indicate military involvement in the assassination. There was the startling and incriminating action of the then Commander James J. Humes, the head of the Navy Bethesda autopsy team, who took the original autopsy notes —

The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation

Vincent J. Salandria, Attorney
Philadelphia, Pa.

"While the researchers have preoccupied themselves with how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed."

(Based on an address at the conference of the New England Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1971.)

For almost eight years the American people have failed to address themselves to the crucial issue of why President John F. Kennedy was killed. Much valuable time has been lost; it is becoming increasingly clear that our delay has cost mankind dearly. I urge that no one drop this question, for to do so is to abandon the serious search for peace internationally and for domestic tranquility.

Not "How?" but "Why?"

Since November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, there has been a great deal of research into the micro-analytic aspects of the assassination. I have been among the earliest and quintest of the researchers in my protracted analyses of the shots, trajectories and wounds of the assassination. The ransacking of the facts of the assassination is not a source of pride for me but rather of guilt. While the researchers have involved themselves in consuming preoccupation with the micro-analytic searching for facts of how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed. We have neglected this essential work of constructing a model of explanation which fits the data of the assassination and explains the why of it.

Government Evidence Cries Conspiracy

One who takes the trouble to study the micro-analytic material provided by the federal government must immediately conclude that there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. How foolish it was of us to dwell so long on these governmentally supplied pacifiers, rather than to put them aside and undertake the serious work of constructing a model of explanation. In this connection it is important to take note that the very organization which made that mass of detailed microanalytic evidence available to us — the federal government — contended from the first that there was no conspiracy. But, the federal government's intelligence agencies must have known that the material which the government issued would indicate a conspiracy existed. Then why did we get the evidence?

This question presents a serious theoretical problem. Why would the federal government on the

one hand wish to provide us with data which prove a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and simultaneously contend on the other hand that there was no conspiracy?

So overwhelming and voluminous is the evidence of conspiracy provided for us by the government that we are compelled to conclude that if not the, at least a number of possible plots, were meant by the conspirators to be quasi-visible. The federal government has deluged us with evidence that cries out conspiracy.

New Rulers Timed Diffusion of Evidence

Another theoretical problem confronts us. If the killers were positioned in the highest echelons of the federal governmental apparatus, and by the assassination they had finally usurped the pinnacle of governmental power, then why did they not conceal the conspiracy? For, if they had accomplished a coup, they could have exercised their control by concealing evidence of conspiracy. But this coup was covert. The people would not have tolerated an overt coup against such a beloved man as President John F. Kennedy. Because of the covertness of the coup, I propose the explanatory thesis that the new governmental rulers were eager to reveal their work at differing levels of certainty to diverse people and at different times. In this way, they could avert a concerted counter thrust to their illegitimate seizure of power. Democratic forces could not unite against the new illegitimate governmental apparatus because of timing. The insights of what had occurred dawned in the minds of the decent citizens at different times and with different degrees of clarity. The transparent aspects of the conspiracy were permitted to flash signals to various elements of our population, much in the fashion of spot ads slanted at different times for selected audiences. The new rulers carefully and selectively orchestrated revelations of their bloody work, so as to gain therefrom the deference to which they felt they were entitled by their ascendancy to absolute power. I have long believed that the killers actually preempted the assassination criticism by supplying the information they wanted revealed and also by supplying the critics whom they wanted to disclose the data. Does it not make sense that if they could perpetrate a coup and could control the

press, they would have endeavored to dominate likewise the assassination criticism? But the full explanation of this thesis must await another occasion.

Lone Assassin Myth Suggests Governmental Guilt

Let us examine this thesis of a transparent conspiracy. (This thesis was in large part inspired by and formulated with the invaluable assistance of my friend, Professor Thomas Katen of Philadelphia.) Anyone who has seen the Zapruder film knows that it provides powerful evidence to support a hit on the President by an assassin positioned in front of Kennedy and not behind him, where Oswald was at the time of the shooting. Anyone who studies this film more carefully learns that the strike on Governor John B. Connally of Texas was accomplished by a separate bullet from any which impacted on the President. Even more careful analysis of the Zapruder film reveals four separate (and horrible) bullet strikes on Kennedy. Now, the federal government was in possession of that film on the day of the assassination. The federal government was in a better position than you or I to know what the film revealed. Yet, despite this evidence and other most impressive data indicating a conspiracy, the government seized upon Oswald and declared him to be the lone assassin. At the official public level the government, in its adherence to the lone-assassin cover story, strained logic. The federal government even refused to take seriously the Newtonian laws of motion and forces. But, at a more sophisticated level, the same government knew that anyone who accepted the Newtonian laws of motion would eventually have to conclude that President Kennedy was killed by a multi-assassin ambush.

Where evidence of a conspiracy with respect to the Kennedy assassination surfaced, — and much did — thanks in the main to the government's disclosures, that same government from the very first and continuously to date has publicly refused to act on that evidence. Wherever any data appeared to be thoroughly ludicrous and incredible — and much of the lone-assassin evidence did violence to common sense — the federal government publicly and solemnly declared those data veracious. The unvarying governmental pattern of consistently and publicly supporting the lone-assassin myth, and equally uniformly rejecting the irrefutable conspiracy evidence, was too studied to be the function of mere bureaucratic stupidity or accident. I propose the thesis that this uniform governmental pattern did not speak to official innocence or ignorance but rather to the guilt of the government at the very highest echelons.

A Warning to Opponents

This systematic behavioral pattern persisted in by the government in a reckless and apparently unskeptical manner, I believe, was meant to communicate a message to the citizens: (1) about what really happened to their President; (2) about what was in store for any quixotic citizens who saw fit to oppose the new rulers of our land.

Those who saw the Zapruder film know that the government could not have been innocent of knowledge of a conspiracy. If you are tempted to want to believe that our leaders are just ignorant and capable of unremitting blundering, I urge that you abandon any such illusion.

The movement for peace in Vietnam has learned the hard way that it is naive to imagine that our government is capable of unrelieved error. Some of us in the peace movement thought that the U.S. course in Vietnam could be altered by pointing out to our rulers

the mistake of becoming increasingly involved militarily in that unhappy land. But our rulers would not alter their course because their intentions were fixed — not responsive to the public will. To represent our government as always well-intentioned but consistently misinformed, does not fit with reality.

Those of us who had taken care to study the assassination know too well and immediately that the Tonkin Gulf incident never happened except in the vivid imaginations of our governmental incident arrangers. So, too, it would be naive for the assassination researchers to think that we caught the government again and again with its guard down, and that we had outsmarted the Commission and all of the investigating agencies of the government which aided it. It should have occurred earlier to the assassination researchers that the government never wanted its guard up. It had a need to exercise a certain amount of exhibitionism in order for the coup to be recognized as a coup in the proper quarters. In my judgment, the assassination critics came up by and large with the evidence of assassination conspiracy which our new rulers wanted us to discover. We should have broken early and cleanly from the microanalytic — or nit-picking — approach in the assassination inquiry. We should have immediately undertaken the vital work of developing an adequate model of explanation, an adequate hypothesis, in order to pursue the reasons for the assassination. We here and now belatedly begin this vital work.

Silence of Kennedys Points to Top-Level Coup

I have heard it argued that the silence of the Kennedy family supports the lone-assassin myth. But the Kennedy family knows how overwhelming and transparently clear the conspiracy evidence is. Can there be any explanation for this silence other than that the assassination was the act of the very highest pinnacle of American governmental power? The taciturnity of the Kennedy family does not and cannot speak to the lack of conspiracy evidence. Rather that evidence stands on its own merits — massively and indestructibly. If we were to posit for purposes of argument a low-level conspiracy, then the Kennedy family silence would indeed be inexplicable. But, that silence of the Kennedys — when juxtaposed against the irrefutable conspiracy evidence — is plainly their mute acknowledgement that the assassination was perpetrated by our new rulers, who possess awesome power which dwarfs the power of the Kennedy family. So the silence of the Kennedy family, rather than refuting a conspiracy, tends to reinforce the feeling that all Americans entertain at some level of consciousness — what we sense and what the rest of the world knows — that the killing of Kennedy represented a coup d'état.

A. Which Group Was Responsible?

Once we are compelled to the conclusion that the American government destroyed its own chief of state, we are led to the specific question, "which segment of the federal government was involved?"

To answer this question we must raise still other questions. Which agency would have thought to touch every ideological base in order to intimidate all ideologists in America, thereby dissuading all of them from delving too deeply into the meaning of the assassination? Which agency would think of structuring into the assassination cover story ideological elements which would tend to have the society

divide against itself? Which agency would derive benefit from making the Dallas police, and by extension all local police forces, look bad? Which agency would get pleasure out of having the Secret Service criticized? Which agency would benefit from having the FBI placed in the silly position of turning in reports to the Warren Commission which contradicted the findings of the Warren Report while at the same time illogically conceding that those same findings were correct? Which agency was itself non-ideological enough, and yet ideologically so sophisticated, as to interweave into the Oswald assassination fabric all possible features of the American political left and right? Which agency could have arranged for Oswald to establish membership or contact with the Communist Party and the FBI — the anti-Communist Socialist Labor Party and the Soviet Union — the ACLU and the ultra right in Dallas — Fair Play for Cuba Committee and General Edwin Walker — the Socialist Workers Party and the American oil interests — the Cuban Government and United States Marines — and finally the American Friends and the Soviet secret police?

1. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI?

Let us enumerate the agencies who are candidates for having accomplished this brilliant charade.

How about J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI? It is not plausible that the Federal Bureau of Investigation — if it had been involved in the assassination planning — would have chosen as a patsy a person who Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas would indicate immediately after the killing was a paid FBI informer. And if J. Edgar Hoover had effectuated the coup, then how could we explain that immediately after the assassination, and persisting through today, there has been a yelping in the land for Mr. Hoover's scalp? If J. Edgar Hoover were the new ruling tyrant, there would be far more reluctance on the part of our cowardly government officials and the media to take him on. No, I think that we can say with surety that the FBI did not kill President Kennedy.

2. The Left?

Could the Left have killed our President? Is it possible to believe that our militarists, our anti-communist politicians, and our communications media, would have concealed the evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy if such a conspiracy had been (or had the slightest chance of having been) inspired by Communists?

3. The Right?

Could the Right have killed John Kennedy? Would Earl Warren have covered for and surrendered his credentials for the political non-governmental Right and/or the oil interests? There were liberals on the Commission and its staff. Liberals have been known to play the game in covering for state crimes, but for them to cover for the extra-governmental Right in matters of assassination is for them to sign their own death warrants.

It would also make no sense for the Right to kill Kennedy in an ultra-right city such as Dallas. To do so would be to impute blame to the Right.

4. President Johnson and Friends?

Were President Johnson and his friends the killers? Again, it would be impossible to conceive of President Johnson and his Texas cronies arranging to have the President killed in their own bailiwick where

the world's suspicions would at once be directed against them. No, many careful studies show absolutely no evidence that President Johnson was involved in producing the assassination.

5. President Kennedy's Own Estimate of a Possible Military Takeover

Was the American military on its own capable of this degree of sophistication? It does seem rather beyond the intelligence of the American military to have accomplished this crime alone. But it is not inconceivable to imagine the American military as having been involved in a plot to eliminate Kennedy, in order to ensure the continuation of the Cold War. Kennedy himself did not regard a military take-over as implausible. We have an excellent articulation of his feeling on this matter in a discussion with Paul B. Fay, Jr.¹ This colloquy occurred one summer weekend in 1962 on the Honey Fitz, the Kennedy yacht. The President was asked what he thought of the possibility of a military take-over in the United States. The discussion grew out of the book Seven Days in May by Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey.

President Kennedy said: "It's possible. It could happen in this country, but the conditions would have to be just right."

The conditions outlined by the President were as follows:

1. The country would have to be led by a young President.
2. There would be a Bay of Pigs.
3. Military criticism of the President would follow.
4. Then, if there were another Bay of Pigs, the military would consider overthrowing the elected establishment, and finally,
5. "...if there were a third Bay of Pigs, it could happen."

Mr. Fay concluded this episode by describing how the President "pausing long enough for all of us to assess the significance of his comment, ...concluded with an old Navy phrase, 'But it won't happen on my watch.'"

These conditions were approximated during the Kennedy administration. President Kennedy was in fact a young President. There was a Bay of Pigs. The missile crisis which followed resulted not in the bombing of Cuba — as the military advisors had urged upon the President — but rather in a detente with Russia. This was followed by a nuclear test ban treaty which "...the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared themselves opposed to under almost any terms."²

The American University speech of President Kennedy following his reexamination of the Vietnamese policy, completely fulfilled the conditions set forth by President Kennedy for a take-over to happen on his watch.

Evidence for Military Involvement in the Assassination

There is much evidence to indicate military involvement in the assassination. There was the startling and incriminating action of the then Commander James J. Humes, the head of the Navy Bethesda autopsy team, who took the original autopsy notes —

and then burned them.³ The autopsy was under the control of an army general who was not trained in medicine.⁴ The autopsy was never completed.⁵ The findings of the autopsy were contrary to the findings of the non-military physicians at Parkland Hospital. The pathologists were directed not to look at the Kennedy neck wound.⁶ The x-rays were never turned over to the Commission by the military.⁷ The burning of the notes by Commander Humes did not deter the military from promoting him to Captain.

Military-CIA Interests Coincided

Although at the time of the assassination the interests of the CIA and the military coincided, now evidence of a CIA-military rift abounds. The Boston Globe of July 20, 1971 stated that the Pentagon Papers revealed that "one agency...comes out...with a record for calling its shots correctly." So Ellsberg did not do badly by his "ex" employer. The Boston Globe of July 3 offered an item which indicates the "ex"-Pentagon people are hitting back at the "ex"-CIA Ellsberg. "A former Pentagon liaison officer with the Central Intelligence Agency said in London that President Kennedy engendered the hate of the CIA by trying to curb the agency's power. He also said he did not think Lee Harvey Oswald 'by himself killed President Kennedy.'"

"L. Fletcher Prouty, a retired Air Force colonel and the director of special operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1962 and 1963, said Kennedy issued two directives in 1961 to limit the CIA's power but the documents never surfaced and were not implemented."

Jack Anderson on April 21, 1971 said:

"International espionage is seldom as efficient as the inter-departmental spying that goes on in Washington.

"...the Central Intelligence Agency never makes a move without the Defense Intelligence Agency keeping close surveillance.

"...Government agencies, in the best cloak-and-dagger tradition, snoop upon one another."⁸

I view the American military's motive for involving itself in the killing of Kennedy as pervertedly patriotic in nature. But at that period of time, there was, as we will demonstrate, a congruence of interests between the American military and the CIA. Kennedy was the enemy of both power groups at the time he was killed.

The Pentagon Papers — a CIA Jab at Military?

Of late, with the issuance of the Pentagon Papers by a long-standing CIA agent, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, this alliance between the CIA and the military seems to have become strained. Dr. Ellsberg was one of the exclusive Society of Fellows at Harvard with McGeorge Bundy and his brother William.⁹ When Ellsberg leaked the documents, he was employed at MIT's Center for International Studies and numbered among his colleagues Mr. William Bundy. In my assassination research I learned that ex-CIA people who undertook work to assist the research on the Kennedy assassination almost invariably turned out to be present CIA people. I would recommend that the public remain skeptical about Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the ex-marine, ex-CIA, ex-hawk, ex-Kissinger aide and present fellow researcher of Mr. William Bundy at MIT.¹⁰

In fact, I would urge that the public hold open the hypothesis that the Pentagon Papers are designed as a thrust against the military by the CIA. I suggest that there has been a falling out between these two anti-democratic power blocs. The military is still determined to defeat Communism abroad, while the CIA is now primarily concerned with maintaining its power domestically.

How can we accept the Pentagon Papers as an honest and complete peering into the inner workings of our government? These papers predate and postdate November 22, 1963. Yet, these papers make no reference to the assassination and the enormous power and policy shift which occurred on that historical day — when the republic expired.

Can the purpose of the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers really be to aid the CIA non-ideological elements in our government against the right wing, military, virulently anti-communist elements? Does not the evidence offered to support the existence of a present rift between the CIA and the military also support the concept that the Pentagon Papers were the offerings of the CIA to enlist assistance in its intra-governmental struggle against the military? And should decent, freedom-loving constitutionalists join either power bloc? or should they rather use this fortuitous rift to benefit freedom in this society and in the rest of the world by denouncing both cliques as the enemies of humankind?

6. Did the CIA Kill President Kennedy?

Well, then, we are reduced by the process of elimination to the question, "Was the CIA the prime mover in the killing of Kennedy?" Was the CIA sophisticated enough to have run Oswald across the whole gamut of political ideology in America in order to place all ideologists on the defensive as possible suspects? and in order to insure that the nation would be so divided ideologically that there could be no coalescence of forces which would seek retribution for the killing?

We will now examine the question of whether the CIA was the specific federal agency which was the prime mover in the killing of President Kennedy.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, the government which had refused to act on conspiracy evidence resorted to amazingly fast action in an area where one might have anticipated a slow and tentative feeling of the way. The fact is that after the assassination key foreign policy changes were put into effect immediately.

CIA Opposed Kennedy Anti-Cold War Policy

Before the assassination, thanks to President Kennedy, we were on a course which could have ended the Cold War. That course was described by D.F. Fleming as follows:

"Fortunately, we had in President Kennedy at a new turning point in history a leader with both vision and courage. He had made certain that there were no missile gaps against us. He had won the acclaim of the West by the way he successfully played showdown nuclear politics in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. He had faced the last of man's ultimate decisions on earth.

"Then, in the summer of 1963, Kennedy turned his face resolutely toward life and unmistakably signaled the end of the Cold War.

Behind the patriotic facades of nuclear militarism, he saw the death of his own children and of all children. In a series of magnificent addresses, he urged us to reconsider our attitudes toward peace, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War. He won a treaty ending atomic testing above ground and then paused to wait a little for the more embattled of his cold-war compatriots to catch up with the times.

"At that moment, he was struck down..."¹¹

"President Kennedy today faces his greatest opportunity to negotiate a permanent peace, but because of division inside his own Administration he may miss the boat.

"That is the consensus of friendly diplomats long trained in watching the ebb and flow of world events..."

President Kennedy knew that his efforts to end the Cold War were dangerous to his life. In this regard I quote Arthur Schlesinger:

...when he saw Nixon after the Bay of Pigs he said, "If I do the right kind of a job I don't know whether I am going to be here four years from now.... If someone is going to kill me," he would say, "they are going to kill me."¹²

President Kennedy saw the danger to his efforts to end the Cold War which lay in the power of the CIA. So the New York Times quoted him as saying, that he wished "to splinter the CIA into 1,000 pieces and scatter it to the winds..."¹³

But that purpose was never accomplished by President Kennedy. The CIA is a policy-making body still. Eugene McCarthy is of this opinion. I quote him as follows:

"The general evidence is that in addition to gathering and interpreting information, the CIA does play an important part in influencing foreign policy, and certainly has become an important operating arm of the executive branch in this area of government responsibility."¹⁴

Andrew Tully states the position of the Kennedy administration with respect to the CIA after the Bay of Pigs:

"The official concern, then, was not so much that the CIA had bungled in the past, but that it either had been entrusted with or had seized the broad responsibility for making policy which belonged to the State Department."

"...during most of Eisenhower's tenure, his Secretary of State was John Foster Dulles, and John Foster relied much more heavily on brother Allen's estimates than he did on the reports from his ambassadors. In effect brother John Foster made of brother Allen's CIA a kind of super Foreign Service and apparently found nothing incongruous in the fact that in some embassies CIA personnel outnumbered Foreign Service employees. It was small wonder that the average citizen was confused, after Cuba, as to who was making foreign policy for the United States. Some top drawer members of the Washington diplomatic community were just as confused..."¹⁵

Kennedy Fired Dulles as CIA Head

After the Bay of Pigs, President Kennedy accepted the resignation of the head of the CIA, Allen Dulles. He had called in Dulles, Cabell and Bissell and told them that the three would have to be replaced. "Under the British system," he said, "I would have to go. But under our system I'm afraid it's got to be you."¹⁶ But Allen Dulles was to return to government service immediately after the killing of President Kennedy. He appeared as one of the Warren Commissioners. Let us see whether the father of the CIA served the people and the search for truth concerning the death of the departed President, or whether he served the interests of the intelligence communities not only in the United States but in the Soviet Union as well.

Dulles Suppressed Evidence of Oswald's Soviet Intelligence Connections

On January 21, 1964, in a secret executive session, the Warren Commission had to deal with the problem of Marina Oswald giving evidence that Oswald was a Soviet agent.¹⁷ Senator Richard Russell said: "That will blow the lid if she testifies to that."¹⁸ And so it would have. How did the Commission deal with that problem? Well, we learn from the transcript of the secret executive session that Isaac Don Levine was helping Marina Oswald write a story for Life Magazine, which never got published. Allen Dulles, the original director of the Central Intelligence Agency who was fired from his position by President Kennedy, decided to see Levine. Dulles said simply: "I can get him in and have a friendly talk. I have known him."¹⁹ Does that not sound as if Allen Dulles was contemplating suppression of information?

Isaac Don Levine had a central role in the Hiss case. I quote Whitaker Chambers as he described in his book, Witness, how Levine nursed him through his uncertainty about launching into his allegations against Mr. Alger Hiss. I quote:

"The meeting was arranged by Isaac Don Levine... For years he has carried on against Communism a kind of private war which is also a public service. He is a skillful professional journalist and a notable 'ghost.' It was Levine who led Jan Valtin out of the editorial night and he was working with General Krivitsky on I was in Stalin's Secret Service when, sometime in 1938 I met both men.

"From the first, Levine had urged me to take my story to the proper authorities. I had said no. ...When he proposed that he arrange a meeting at which I might tell my story directly to President Roosevelt, I was reassured."²⁰

And why was a Cold War warrior like Isaac Don Levine not interested in raising the specter of a political assassination by the left? Why was the idea of a leftist conspiracy unthinkable in the Cold War America where for twenty-five years a virtual paranoia concerning communist plotting had prevailed? Yet there was — as we have seen — some evidence of a leftist conspiracy, and it was not acted upon. Why not? What caused our government at the public level to be so immediately and permanently wedded to the lone-assassin myth?

We are introduced through the transcript of this secret executive session to a new ghostly role for

the literary ghost, Isaac Don Levine. Levine, as a result of the intervention of his friend, Allen Dulles, apparently was successful in erasing from the prospective testimony of Marina Oswald any references to Soviet intelligence connections with Oswald. The intelligence communities across iron curtain lines apparently cooperate to keep the truth from their peoples.

Did Soviet and American Intelligence Agencies Cooperate?

Is it irrational to suggest that the Soviet and American intelligences cooperated in the American governmental game of killing the President? Could an intelligence assassination have been perpetrated against the head of the American state unless the Soviet intelligence services could have been counted on to remain silent?

How did the Soviet government respond to the assassination of President Kennedy? Khrushchev, with whom Kennedy was working to effectuate the end of the Cold War, was later deposed. I submit that, if the Cold War had been genuinely adversary in nature, there could not have been an intelligence assassination of Kennedy by either the American or the Soviet intelligence agencies. I don't see the Cold War as authentic. Rather I view it as a cooperative effort to foist on both the American and Russian civilian populations an enormous military-intelligence budget.

Senator Richard Russell was correct in being disturbed by Marina Oswald's prospective revelations about possible Soviet intelligence connections with Oswald. And therefore Allen Dulles quieted the matter with a discussion with Isaac Don Levine, a writer on intelligence and a Cold War warrior par excellence. Levine was the author of The Mind of An Assassin, a book that described the killing of Leon Trotsky by Stalin's intelligence. It is interesting that Levine's name, which has been so much associated with the study of political assassinations, was never mentioned by the American press as having been associated with Marina Oswald. It is also interesting that this expert on political assassinations never, to my knowledge, wrote for publication a single article on the Kennedy assassination. Was his function something other than that of a literary ghost? Was Levine assigned to Marina by the government to provide whatever testimony suited the political exigencies? Allen Dulles did not tell how he had come to know Levine. Was it through intelligence work?

Now, let us shift our attention from Allen Dulles, brother of John Foster, to McGeorge Bundy, and his brother, William Bundy. For McGeorge Bundy's roles in the governmental apparatus before and after the assassination are worthy of study, and William Bundy's services in and out of the CIA are also of interest to us.

Kennedy Adviser McGeorge Bundy's Ties to the CIA

With the Kennedy Administration, McGeorge Bundy was in foreign policy a hard-liner who had little use for Adlai Stevenson's idealistic approach to foreign relations.²¹ McGeorge Bundy was one of the planners of the Bay of Pigs invasion.²² Allen Dulles was in Puerto Rico, so Richard Mervin Bissell, Jr., was the CIA's man in charge of the planning.²³ As happenstance would have it, McGeorge Bundy, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, had been a student of Bissell's at Yale. He also had worked for Bissell on the Marshall Plan in 1948.²⁴ Also in on that planning, as coincidence would have it, was Gen-

eral Charles P. Cabell, the CIA's deputy director, who is brother of Mayor Earle Cabell, the Mayor of Dallas at the time of the assassination. McGeorge Bundy was — in the Kennedy and early Johnson Administration — the presidential representative and key man on the Special Group which makes the key intelligence decisions for the country. It has operated as the hidden power center of the government.²⁵

As one of the planners for the Bay of Pigs, McGeorge Bundy must take some blame for not serving President Kennedy well and participating in the betrayal of the President in the Bay of Pigs planning operation. Schlesinger discusses that betrayal as follows:

"Moreover, if worst came to worst and the invaders were beaten on the beaches, then, Dulles and Bissell said, 'they could easily melt away' into the mountains." ... But the CIA exposition was less than candid both in implying that the Brigade had undergone guerrilla training... and in suggesting the existence of an easy escape hatch. ... the Escambray Mountains lay eighty miles from the Bay of Pigs, across a hopeless tangle of swamps and jungles... the CIA agents in Guatemala were saying nothing to the Cubans about this last resort of flight to the hills...²⁶

Bundy Also a Vietnam Hawk

But, despite Bundy's complicity with the CIA, which resulted in misleading the President in the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy turned over the direction of Vietnam policy largely to Bundy, along with Rusk, McNamara and Rostow. The best we can say for McGeorge Bundy's handling of Vietnam for President Kennedy was that he botched. Here is what Schlesinger said about Kennedy's feeling concerning the Vietnamese policy:

"He was somber and shaken. I had not seen him so depressed since the Bay of Pigs. No doubt he realized Viet Nam was his great failure in foreign policy, and that he had never really given it his full attention."²⁷

The announced intention of Kennedy as stated on October 2, 1963 by McNamara and Taylor was to withdraw most U.S. forces from South Vietnam by the end of 1965.²⁸ But that was not McGeorge Bundy's policy — and President Kennedy was soon to die — and McGeorge Bundy would be carrying on his hawkish concepts in playing a key role in shaping the aggressive foreign policy of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Bundy Issued the First

"No Conspiracy; Lone-Assassin" Statement

What was McGeorge Bundy doing on the day President Kennedy was dispatched? Theodore H. White in his book, The Making of the President, 1964, tells us that the Presidential party on its flight back to Washington on the afternoon of that fateful day "learned that there was no conspiracy, learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest."²⁹ This was the very first announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin. In Dallas, Oswald was not even charged with assassinating the President until 1:30 A.M. the next morning. The plane landed at 5:59 P.M. on the 22nd. At that time the District Attorney of Dallas, Henry Wade, was stating that "preliminary reports indicated more than one person was involved in the shooting... the electric chair is too good for the killers."³⁰ Can there be any doubt that for any gov-

ernment taken by surprise by the assassination — and legitimately seeking the truth concerning it — less than six hours after the time of the assassination was too soon to know there was no conspiracy? This announcement was the first which designated Oswald as the lone assassin. Who was responsible for that announcement?

That announcement came from the White House Situation Room. Under whose direct control was the White House Situation Room? The Situation Room was under the personal and direct control of McGeorge Bundy.

I do readily concede that Mr. McGeorge Bundy is a most intelligent man. Joseph Kraft, a well known American political writer, said of Mr. Bundy in 1965 in *Harper's*:

"His capacity to read the riddle of multiple confusions, to consider a wide variety of possibilities, to develop lines of action, to articulate and execute public purposes, to impart quickened energies to men of the highest ability seems almost alone among contemporaries..."³¹

John F. Kennedy shared this view of Bundy's intelligence for in speaking of him he said, "You just can't beat brains."³² McGeorge Bundy himself is not known for his modesty on the question of his intelligence. He was reported to have been "mildly miffed" when a Kennedy aide quoted the President as remarking that Bundy was the smartest man he knew next to Ormsley Gore, a British diplomat.³³

So, then, Mr. Bundy — this man of brains — this coordinator of intelligence for President Kennedy — had reason to know that his Situation Room's announcement of Oswald as the lone assassin on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, before there was any evidence against Oswald, was premature. Make no mistake about it. Bundy, who had been in the Pentagon³⁴ when the announcement of the assassination was issued, spent that fateful afternoon in the Situation Room. Jim Bishop tells how President Johnson was — while on Air Force One flying back to Washington — "...phoning McGeorge Bundy in the White House Situation Room every few minutes."³⁵

Was Bundy's Statement

■ Warning from the 'New Rulers'?

I propose the thesis that McGeorge Bundy, when that announcement was issued from his Situation Room, had reason to know that the true meaning of such a message when conveyed to the Presidential party on Air Force One was not the ostensible message which was being communicated. Rather, I submit that Bundy, with "his capacity to read the riddle of multiple confusions, to consider a wide variety of possibilities" was really conveying to the Presidential party the thought that Oswald was being designated the lone assassin before any evidence against him was ascertainable. As a central coordinator of intelligence services, Bundy in transmitting such a message through the Situation Room was really telling the Presidential party that an unholy marriage had taken place between the U.S. Governmental intelligence services and the lone-assassin doctrine. Was he not telling the Presidential party peremptorily, "Now, hear this! Oswald is the assassin, the sole assassin. Evidence is not available yet. Evidence will be obtained, or in lieu thereof evidence will be created. This is a crucial matter of state that cannot await evidence. The new rulers have spoken. You, there, Mr. New President, and therefore dispatchable stuff, and you

the underlings of a deposed President, heed the message well." Was not Bundy's Situation Room serving an Orwellian double-think-function?

And, so, it came to pass that Bundy's Situation Room knew well whereof it spoke. For the federal government remained wedded to the lone-assassin myth in spite of the absence of evidence to support the proposition, and in the face of irrefutable proof which would demolish it as a rational idea.

The Presidential Party Got the Message

The Presidential party, which also numbered among it men of brains, apparently got the message. None, to my knowledge, of that Party has undertaken to express a single public doubt as to the veracity of the lone-assassin theory. Yet seeds of doubt have grown to mountainous dimensions among the less intimidated elements of the population who did not seek to hold or retain trappings of power. The lack of expressed skepticism among the Presidential party is not to be interpreted as evidence of their stupidity. On the contrary, their silence speaks more of their strong instincts of self-preservation and their penchant for governmental careers, rather than lack of intelligence.

Some among that Presidential party had no need to see the Zapruder film. They had on that fateful day witnessed first hand the bloody horror of the multi-assassin ambush. Doubts as to the veracity of the single-assassin story were more likely to give way to certainty of conspiracy in their minds. The message from Bundy's Situation Room was necessary to dispel other doubts. Perhaps some of the Presidential party leaned toward misreading the situation and were laboring under the belief that some sharp-shooting nuts had gotten lucky in Dealey Plaza and that punishment was in order. Bundy's Situation Room was putting them straight. Through that announcement it became clear to all in that Presidential party who could think, that the assassins, if madmen they were, were highly placed in the pinnacle of power of the intelligence community of the United States government and that punishment of them was out of the question.

Important Foreign Policy Changes

Immediately Followed the Assassination

McGeorge Bundy was quite busy on November 22, 1963. After having spent a good deal of time on the telephone with President Johnson as Johnson was flying to Washington, he managed to be at the new President's side when Air Force One landed.³⁶ He was seen with Lyndon B. Johnson when the President emerged from the South Lawn of the White House.³⁷ History records that Bundy remained with President Johnson to be designated by him as one of the leading hawkish advisers of the Johnson Administration.³⁸

What was the future to hold for the United States following the assassination of President Kennedy? What changed? The most important and immediate change following the assassination of President Kennedy occurred precisely in the area of foreign policy. The Cold War warriors of the Bundy brothers' stripe gained a stranglehold on the foreign policy of the nation, much in the same fashion that Allen Dulles and John Foster Dulles had in Eisenhower's administration. Of course, to note such a change is not to prove it was a deliberate consequence of the assassination. Yet, a careful examination of foreign policy following the killing of Kennedy is required to see whether the change might have been related to the killing of the President.

U.S. Promised Help
to New Saigon Government

The book The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam has the following to say about the change:

"Three weeks after the assassination, on December 19 and 20, 1963, McNamara and CIA Chief John A. McCone visited Saigon to evaluate the war efforts of the new Saigon government. McNamara told the junta leaders that the United States was prepared to help, as long as aid was needed."³⁹

"...the United States had made the crucial decision to reverse the policy, announced during the last day of President Kennedy's administration, of gradually withdrawing U.S. troops from South Vietnam. Was it all a coincidence that a change in leadership in Washington was followed by a change in policy, and a change in policy by a corresponding change in Saigon's government?"⁴⁰

That there should have been a change in Vietnamese policy so immediately after the murder of Kennedy when the external situation in Vietnam did not evoke it, raises serious questions about what caused it in our internal situation. What is at stake here is the issue not of how the assassination was accomplished, but the fundamental question concerning why it was done and which elements were and are behind it. At issue are questions of war and peace that involve the whole of humanity. For the movement for peace in Vietnam not to raise these questions is and has been irresponsible.

Militarization of the U.S.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the definite and deliberate policy of militarization of this country was quickly put into action immediately after the death of President Kennedy. There was no evidence of governmental traumatization, but rather a most efficient and abrupt movement to military policies.

Bundys Continued to Shape Hawkish Policies

McGeorge Bundy and his brother, William, continued to help shape the foreign policy of the Johnson Administration. McGeorge Bundy became part of Johnson's Tuesday lunch arrangement which was in fact the National Security Council, Johnson style.⁴¹ Bundy did most of the foreign policy coordinating for Johnson in the early part of his administration.⁴² It was McGeorge Bundy who by happenstance was in South Vietnam when Pleiku was shelled. After an inspection of the Pleiku base, he recommended to President Johnson instant retaliation. He urged upon the President a steady program of bombing the North, which recommendation was followed with horrendous consequences to peace.⁴³

In the Gulf of Tonkin farce, Bundy was full of admiration for Johnson's decisiveness. Bundy said to friends that he had "...never seen a man who knew so clearly what he wanted to do or so exactly how to go about it."⁴⁴

Ultimately, the Bundy brothers gave up their titular positions in government. McGeorge Bundy became President of the Ford Foundation. William Bundy joined the Center for International Studies at MIT.

Interconnections of the CIA and
Foundation-Dominated Scholarship

Let us not imagine that these two architects of the Vietnamese War by taking on these new positions abandoned their penchant for power. Nor were the Bundy brothers retreating far from government in assuming these positions. David Horowitz said the following about the interlocking aspects of the CIA and the private foundations:

"It should be noted in passing that the congeniality of foundation-dominated scholarship to the CIA reflects the harmony of interest between the upper-class captains of the CIA and the upper-class trustees of the great foundations. The interconnections are too extensive to be recounted here, but the Bundy brothers (William, CIA; McGeorge, Ford) and Chadbourne Gilpatrick, OSS and CIA from 1943 to 1949, Rockefeller Foundation from 1949 on, can be taken as illustrative. Richard Bissell, the genius of the Bay of Pigs (and brother-in-law of Philip Mosely of Columbia's Russian Institute), reversed the usual sequence, going from Ford to the CIA."⁴⁵

As for William Bundy's respite from the CIA and his State Department career, David Horowitz feels that the MIT Center is not in the least removed from the grip of the CIA:

"MIT's Advisory Board on Soviet Bloc Studies, for example, was composed of these four academic luminaries: Charles Bohlen of the State Department, Allen Dulles of the CIA, Philip E. Mosely of Columbia's Russian Institute and Leslie G. Stevens, a retired vice admiral of the U.S. Navy.

"If the MIT Center seemed to carry to their logical conclusion the on-campus extension programs of the State Department and the CIA, that was perhaps because it was set up directly with CIA funds under the guiding hand of Professor W. W. Rostow, former OSS officer and later director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff under Kennedy and Johnson. The Center's first director, Max Millikan, was appointed in 1952 after a stint as assistant director of the CIA. Carnegie and Rockefeller joined in the funding, which by now, as in so many other cases, has passed on to Ford."⁴⁶

How We've Paid For
Our New Rulers' Ineptness

So, we have examined how the CIA and the military had committed American power to ruinous military adventures through staged international incidents — reminiscent of the Oswald charade — but on an international level. These adventures, following close upon the assassination, have spilled the blood and sapped the moral fiber of our youth. Our cities have been turned into tense and neglected seas of metastasizing blight. Our economy, buffeted by push-and-pull war-induced inflation, has become unbalanced. Our international trade position has deteriorated, so that now we find ourselves with not only an unfavorable balance of payments, but also an unfavorable balance of trade. Our urban public schools are relegated to bare custodial functions. The standard of living of our workers and the middle class has dipped along with the quality of their

lives. All of us have paid for the ineptness of our new rulers who, by the killing of John F. Kennedy, had effectively overthrown the Republic.

The CIA's Follow-up Tactics

If our model of explanation, our hypothesis, of the assassination of John F. Kennedy accurately interprets the data of the assassination, then it should also be useful in ferreting out current operations in which the Central Intelligence Agency would have had to involve itself domestically as a natural and necessary followup to the Dallas assassination. For, as the CIA's clumsy cousin, the American military, persisted in its Vietnamese adventure, the costs became prohibitive.

Of course, secret elitist police organizations such as the CIA do not thrive on peace, democracy, and a contented and informed people. The power of intelligence agencies increases in direct proportion to the degree of sickness of a nation. A healthy and united people can localize the cancer of a power-
usurping intelligence agency and eventually extirpate its malignant cells from the nation's political life. Therefore, the intelligence apparatus which killed Kennedy has a need to keep our society in turmoil. It has — in order to maintain its power — to generate a high degree of chaos. Chaos is required to make a people willing to accept such strong medicine as is administered by the secret police in order to restore order and to stabilize a disintegrating society. It takes an acutely sick society to be able to accept as palatable the terrible cure — totalitarianism.

The Assassination Model As a Key to Domestic Events

One must look to our model of the assassination for an explanation of what has happened to our domestic society since the killing of President Kennedy. Now that the Vietnamese War has been rejected by our people, we must keep our eyes and ears open for an inevitable split between the CIA and military. For, although the military still looks to winning on foreign fronts the war against Communism, the super-slick non-ideological CIA sees the need to bring the war home. We must be alert to CIA agents who would promote the polarization of our society. We must examine the evidence which indicates that fake revolutionaries, who are inciting insurrection in our cities, have had their pockets and minds stuffed by the CIA.

The movement for peace in Vietnam has been silent too long on the critical issue of the assassination of President Kennedy. We cannot rest with the official federal government version of his assassination.

REFERENCES

1. Fay, Paul B. Jr., *The Pleasure of His Company* (New York, Harper & Row, 1966), p. 190.
2. Schlesinger, Arthur M., *A Thousand Days* (Boston, The Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965), p. 818.
3. *Hearing Notes of the Warren Commission*, Vol. XVII, p. 40.
4. *State of Louisiana v. Clay L. Shaw*, Testimony of Pierre A. Finck, February 24, 1967, pp. 40-9.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Hearing Notes of the Warren Commission*, Vol. 11, p. 371.

8. *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, April 21, 1971, p. 42.
9. *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 22, 1971, Section 7, p. 1.
10. *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, June 30, 1971, p. 19, col. 2.
11. Fleming, D.F., "The Costs and Consequences of the Cold War," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, 1966, p. 137.
12. Schlesinger, Arthur M., *Op. Cit.*, pp. 730-9.
13. *The New York Times* (April 25, 1967), p. 10, col. 3.
14. McCarthy, Eugene J., *The Limits of Power* (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), p. 91.
15. Tully, Andrew, *CIA — The Inside Story* (Greenwich, Conn., A Fawcett Crest Book, 1962), pp. 200-9.
16. Alsop, Stewart, *The Center* (New York, Harper & Row, 1968), p. 229.
17. Document Addendum to the Warren Report (El Segundo, Cal., Sighttext Publications, 1968), p. 200.
18. Document Addendum to the Warren Report, *Op. Cit.*, p. 200.
19. *Loc. Cit.*
20. Chambers, Whitaker, *Witness* (New York, Random House, 1952), p. 457.
21. Walton, Richard J., *The Remnants of Power* (New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1968), p. 19.
22. Alsop, Stewart, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 222-3.
23. Wise, David and Ross, Thomas R., *The Invisible Government* (New York, Random House, 1964), p. 21.
24. *Loc. Cit.*
25. Wise, David and Ross, Thomas R., *Op. Cit.*, pp. 260-1.
26. Schlesinger, Arthur, *Op. Cit.*, p. 250.
27. *The New York Times*, November 25, 1965.
28. Schlesinger, Arthur M., "A Middle Way Out of Vietnam," *New York Times Magazine*, Sept. 10, 1966, p. 114.
29. White, Theodore, *The Making of the President*, 1964 (New York, Atheneum, 1965), p. 43.
30. *Dallas Morning News*, November 23, 1963.
31. Halberstam, David, "The Very Expensive Education of McGeorge Bundy," *Harper's*, July, 1969, p. 22.
32. *Loc. cit.*
33. Tully, Andrew, *White Tie and Dagger* (New York, William Morrow & Co., 1967), p. 116.
34. Henderson, Bruce and Summerlin, Sam, 1:33 in *Memorial: John F. Kennedy* (New York, Cowles, 1968), p. 93.
35. Bishop, Jim, *The Day Kennedy Was Shot* (New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1968), p. 354.
36. Bishop, Jim, *Op. Cit.*, p. 413.
37. *Ibid.*, p. 428.
38. Evans, Rowland and Novak, Robert, *Lyndon B. Johnson: The Exercise of Power* (New York, A Signet Book, 1966), p. 574.
39. *The New York Times*, January 2, 1964, p. 7.
40. Schurmann, Franz; Scott, Peter Dale; and Zelnik, Reginald, *The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam* (Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1966), pp. 32-3.
41. Alsop, Stewart, *Op. Cit.*, p. 279.
42. Weintal, Edward and Bartlett, Charles, *Facing the Brink* (New York, Scribner's Sons, 1967), p. 153.
43. Kraslow, David and Loory, Stuart H., *The Secret Search for Peace in Vietnam* (New York, Random House, 1968), p. 114.
44. Bell, Jack, *The Johnson Treatment* (New York, Harper & Row, 1965), p. 195.
45. Horowitz, David, "Sinews of Empire," *Ramparts*, San Francisco, October, 1969, p. 39.
46. *Ibid.*, p. 38.

LAW OFFICES
FENSTERWALD & ASSOCIATES

SUITE 900, TWIN TOWERS BLDG.
1000 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209



LAW OFFICES OF
FENSTERWALD & ASSOCIATES
SUITE 900, TWIN TOWERS BUILDING
1000 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209

He's a conservative... a patriot... a 25-year veteran of the CIA. He's *not* a raving lunatic trying to overthrow the government or the intelligence agency to whom he dedicated his life. Ralph W. McGehee is a man trying to save his beloved country from the powers that be—the powerful people betraying America through

DEADLY DECEITS

By Ralph W. McGehee

It was late one night in December 1968 in Gia Dinh province near Saigon. Angered and miserable, I was sitting alone in the living room of a villa sparsely furnished with standard government-issue rattan tables and kapok-cushioned sofa and chairs. A bare coffee table and empty bookshelves signaled the recent transition from one CIA occupant to another.

I sat there in agony, thinking about all that had led me to this private hell. My idealism, my patriotism, my ambition, my plans to be a good intelligence officer to help my country fight the Communist scourge—what in hell had happened? Why did we have to bomb the people we were trying to save? Why were we napalming young children? Why did the CIA, my employer for 16 years, report lies instead of the truth?

I wanted to end this maddening turmoil. I thought about the loaded AR-15 by my bed upstairs and the small loaded pistol in my nightstand. I could kill myself. It would be easy. But if I did, I rationalized, my death should accomplish some purpose, like those of the monks who burned themselves in downtown Saigon. Maybe if I made a huge banner saying "The CIA Lies" or "Fuck the CIA" and hung it from the roof of the Agency's Duc Hotel and then jumped off... I hated my inaction and myself, but to die in those circum-



McGehee (left) received the CIA's Career Intelligence Medal in 1977.

stances would only bring shame to my family—and poverty, for the Agency was vengeful and would withhold the death benefits. Even if I could hang the banner and jump, the Agency would quickly cover up what happened and issue a statement saying that I was crazy. There seemed no way.

I wondered if I was merely making excuses. Did I lack the guts to do it? Why not just quit the Agency? But then how could I support two children in college and two more at home? In my mental state, it would be impossible to find

a new career. Anybody in his right mind would send me to an institution, not hire me. No, quitting was out: Either I would kill myself, or stay and struggle and suffer. There were no other paths. I stared at the bare light bulb on the ceiling. Outside there was a pause in the bombing; and for a brief moment, all was peaceful, silent. My hand trembled, I gulped down my drink, and then broke down in tears. Here I was, a former Notre Dame football player, now a macho CIA case officer, weeping like a baby.

Copyright © 1983 by Sheridan Square Publications, Inc., Box 677, New York, NY 10013; from *Deadly Deceits: My 25 Years in the CIA* by Ralph W. McGehee. Reprinted with permission.



McGehee was an all-star tackle on the Notre Dame championship teams of the '40s.

Ralph McGehee Speaks Out

Anyone who has known Ralph McGehee these past 30 years would describe him (as did John Sheahan of CBS News) as an avowed superpatriot. He was an honor student, a star of Frank Leahy's legendary Notre Dame championship football teams of the '40s, and was one of the most highly decorated officers of the CIA. When he retired, they gave him the much-coveted Career Intelligence Medal. All of these facts make Ralph McGehee highly unlikely to become a dissident. These days, McGehee refers to himself as a "disillusioned patriot—but still a man deeply in love with his country and all it stands for."

McGehee is not one of those CIA dropouts who proselytizes for the end of all intelligence services. On the contrary, his undercover assignments in Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam make him believe in the necessity of intelligence above all costs—"except deceit." McGehee paints a profoundly disturbing picture where vital intelligence is fabricated or distorted to justify presidential policies. His book, *Deadly Deceits*, is a candid glimpse into the way our intelligence blundered at the Bay of Pigs, in Iran, and in Vietnam.

A janitor's son from the South Side of Chicago, McGehee joined the Agency to fight Communism. He and scores of others of his generation served intensely, eagerly, and loyally on the front line of the Cold War. "For many, many years, I was the perfect agent—unthinking, loyal, and fulfilled in my belief that I was helping the fight against Communism," McGehee told *Gallery* reporter Edward Rasen. Then, during the late '60s, in Southeast Asia, McGehee became convinced that the CIA was "inten-

tionally distorting intelligence information to mask the extent of support for Communist forces in the region."

According to *New York Times* correspondent Philip Taubman, "it was an agonizing personal and professional awakening that changed his life. Mr. McGehee, like some other American officials who were directly touched by the Vietnam War, became a kind of permanent prisoner of the conflict."

Those who knew McGehee best call it an obsession on his part, and McGehee confirms the notion. "To the exclusion of almost everything else in his life," Taubman writes, "he has immersed himself in the history of America's involvement in Vietnam, searching for some understanding of how he and the government he was once devoted to lost their bearings in Southeast Asia."

Once McGehee's views became known, he began to lose his friends. He was assigned to what he calls dead-end jobs, but he didn't quit the Agency. "I didn't quit," he says. "I tried to get the CIA to tell the truth." He lives by the words of his ex-coach, Frank Leahy: "You have to pay the price; if you do, you can only win."

When *Gallery* decided to excerpt parts of McGehee's book (which *The New York Times* says "is likely to add new fire over the debate over whether the government doctored intelligence information"), we assigned correspondent Edward Rasen to interview McGehee. Still loyal to the Agency, despite massive differences, McGehee admits, "I am under some constraints in that I can answer certain things only in certain ways." Nonetheless, McGehee discussed a number of explosive topics.

Ralph McGehee On...

• **What Intelligence Information the President Sees:** In almost every case that I know of—and I know of dozens of cases—the intelligence that the president sees has been manufactured just to the policies already decided upon.

• **China As the Enemy:** For years, the Agency had been operating against China and had sponsored a couple of invasions on China. We had dropped teams on China; put agents in China; and there was a momentum developed for operating on China that, if you're a China case officer, you have to generate operations and have to prove that the Chinese are the bad guys and go after them with your covert operations. Well, this document showed that the Chinese on two continents had policies very similar to ours; and that, in those two instances, should not be regarded as major opponents. Well, if this had been disseminated to the president, to the National Security Council, and other State Department branches, it would have denied all justification for further covert activities against China. Had this information gone forward, we might have had relations with China earlier.

• **The Selection of Agents:** If you get this extrovert who is very much interested in action, has a great deal of trouble dealing with ideas, who has a rigid view of the world, who sees things in black and white, who has trouble feeling and expressing sympathy for others, who is in the social mode, who is a social chameleon who adjusts his personality to the milieu he finds himself in, this is the type of personality they're looking for in the CIA. So they get this individual who's got a predetermined bias, and you know how he feels about things. He is usually very much a conservative. You put him in this milieu, and he can never see outside of this top-secret mystique of information that he sees, so he believes everything he sees. Every time his superior tells him something, he adjusts himself to that viewpoint.

• **Why the Information Came Out of Iran Was No Good:** We were in liaison with the shah and the shah's people throughout the Agency, so you were getting information only from liaison sources—nothing that was coming from Khomeini's people. I don't think the Agency knew who Khomeini was when this began.

• **Presidential Interference with the Agency:** Oftentimes [the administration] directs the Agency to produce false information to fit in with

the policies, either directly or indirectly. The president is rarely an innocent victim in any administration. He's usually the liar.

• **The Much-Publicized Soviet Use of 'Yellow Rain':** I think it's a manufactured campaign. I assume it's the CIA who is generating this disinformation to justify some of the Cold War policies of President Reagan. I know of two Americans from the American Friends Service Committee who served in Laos and Cambodia for three and a half years and who went, after a great deal of struggle in finding coordinates, to a village supposedly subjected to Yellow Rain. They went to the American Embassy, who wouldn't give it to them, and they went back and back and back and fi-

would recommend establishing a National Board of Intelligence and give the members long-term, nonrenewable positions, try to isolate them as much as possible from political pressures, and let them supervise the production of accurate intelligence; so when the president says, "Hey, this isn't the kind of information I want," this man is able to say, "Well, that's tough; this is the way the situation is."

• **Who Has the Best Intelligence Service in the World: Israel.**

• **The Famed British Intelligence Service:** We kind of learned our covert action from the British during World War II, but I assume that they don't have the power that we do nor the money. They can't overcome bad intelligence.

conclusion of the film. When I got there, the only copy of the movie in Canada had been stolen. We got another copy. When the duplicate arrived, we found out that the projector was smashed. The guy that had run this theater for four years said nothing like this had happened before. Now I fear for my safety crossing borders, particularly with customs. I feel they're going to slip a package of heroin in my suitcase and I'm going to end up living the rest of my days in a foreign jail. I really do fear this.

• **The Administration's Supersecrecy:** The American people are being kept in the dark about the reasons for all of these supersecret regulations of President Reagan. President Reagan has now issued a new directive. I think it's called safeguarding the national security, placing hundreds of thousands of government employees under the same prepublication review requirements that I have, the same torturous process that I went through to get my book published. Once they sign a prepublication nondisclosure statement, for the rest of their lives, they've lost their freedom of speech. They can't write news articles. They can't write any fiction dealing with their particular subject.

• **The Carter Administration:** You can find major intelligence failure even in the Carter Administration. Carter was dedicated to raising the price of petroleum products. The Agency came out with a national intelligence estimate on how the world was running out of energy sources and that the Soviet Union, by the early '80s, would be a mass importer of petroleum products. Now the major preoccupation of the Reagan Administration is keeping the Soviets from exporting petroleum products. This was all designed to support the increase in gas prices so that the stock could build up his regional defense forces and pay back, I suppose, the president's political backers for their contributions. This was the national intelligence: The world is running out of energy, we've got to cut back, and the Soviet Union is going to the Middle East because they are desperate for those petroleum products. And that was the Carter theme. We can no longer maintain that fallacy, but it's based on all of the impetus behind the Carter Administration.

• **How Much the CIA's Budget Would Be Cut if It Stuck to Legitimate Intelligence Operations:** Ninety percent.



Some of the certificates and citations awarded to McGehee by the CIA.

nally got some coordinates. They visited those villages, and the people there had never heard of it—didn't know what they were talking about. So I assume that Yellow Rain is just one more disinformation campaign designed to mislead the American people.

• **Whether the American Public Is Being Subjected to the Same Lie Techniques That All Dictatorships Use:** Unfortunately, it's true.

• **Covert Actions:** Covert actions allow a president to follow his own foreign-policy proclivities without going to either Congress or the American people to get their approval; so he's working around the American people, essentially. He can implement his own policies without going through the normal processes. Every president since Truman has had this prerogative, and this is a tremendous implement. They really fell in love with it and really began to use it.

• **A National Board of Intelligence:** I

• **The KGB:** The KGB is fairly clumsy. It's mostly interested in gathering data on technical capabilities and esoteric computerized machinery that we have. But the KGB, as far as I know, is not involved in overthrowing other governments; this was *Time's* cover story recently, and it didn't give the KGB any responsibility for overthrowing other governments. It does produce a lot of misinformation about us.

• **His Own Personal Safety Now that He's a Public Dissident:** I obey every law down to the nth degree. I don't want to give them any opportunity to get at me. I assume the IRS has got me as a target. I stop at all stop signs. I am particularly worried when I cross an international border. This is an interesting story: I went to Canada about a month ago, to this theater where a movie about the Agency was being shown. It's very critical of the Agency, and I was there to speak at the movie theater at the

I worked from 1952 to 1977 in many places, including Japan; Taiwan; Thailand; the Philippines; Vietnam; and Langley, Virginia. I had a range of jobs as a case officer on covert operations, as a paramilitary operator, as a liaison officer with foreign police and intelligence agencies, and as an intelligence analyst. I also studied the CIA for years after I retired. This range of experience and research has led me to realizations and conclusions, many of which are unpleasant and painful to me.

My view, backed by 25 years of experience, is, quite simply, that the CIA is a covert action arm of the presidency. Most of its money, manpower, and energy go into covert operations that, as we have seen over the years, include backing dictators and overthrowing democratically elected governments. The CIA is not an intelligence agency. In fact, it acts largely as an anti-intelligence agency, producing only that information wanted by policymakers to support their plans, and suppressing information that does not support those plans. As the covert action arm of the president, the CIA uses disinformation, much of it aimed at the U.S. public, to mold opinion. It employs the gamut of disinformation techniques from forging documents to planting and discovering "Communist" weapons caches. But the major weapon in its arsenal of disinformation is the "intelligence" it feeds to policymakers. Instead of gathering genuine intelligence that could serve as the basis for reasonable policies, the CIA often ends up distorting reality, creating out of whole cloth "intelligence" to justify policies that have already been decided upon. Policymakers then leak this "intelligence" to the media to deceive us all and gain our support.

The CIA is not now, nor has it ever been, a central intelligence agency. It is the covert action arm of the president's foreign policy advisers. In that capacity, it overthrows or supports foreign governments while reporting "intelligence" justifying those activities. It shapes its intelligence, even in such critical areas as Soviet nuclear-weapon capability, to support presidential policy. Disinformation is a large part of its covert-action responsibility, and the American people are the primary target audience of its lies.

As noted in the Church Committee's final report, the Agency's task is to develop an international anti-Communist ideology. The CIA then links every egalitarian political movement to the scourge of international Communism. This then prepares the American people and many in the world community for the second stage, the destruction of those movements. For egalitarianism is the enemy and it must not be allowed to exist.

The Vietnam War was the Agency's greatest and longest disinformation operation. From 1954 until we were ejected in 1975, the Agency lied in its intelligence reports while propagandizing the American people. It planted a weapons shipment, forged documents, deceived everyone about the Tonkin Gulf incident, and lied continually about the composition and motivation of the South Vietnamese Communists. Even now, Agency historians and ex-employees try to perpetuate the propaganda themes through which it tried first to win, and later to maintain, American support for the war. As recently as April 22, 1981, former CIA director William Colby wrote an article for *The Washington Post*, portraying the Vietnam War—even in light of the *Pentagon Papers* disclosures—as the altruistic U.S. coming to the assistance of the South Vietnamese people. He had the audacity to recommend the period from 1968 to 1972—the era of CIA assassination teams—as a model for use in El Salvador.

Not much has changed since I left the Agency. It follows all the same patterns and uses the same techniques. We have seen this in relation to El Salvador, where it fabricated evidence for a white paper the same way it did in Vietnam in 1961 and 1965. We have seen it in Iran, where it cut itself off from all contact with potential revolutionary groups to support the shah. We have seen it in the recruitment ads seeking ex-military personnel to man its paramilitary programs. We have seen it in relation to Nicaragua, where it arms Miskito Indians in an attempt to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. In this case, it again exploits a naive minority people who will be discarded as soon as their usefulness ends, as happened with the Hmong in Laos. We have seen it in its attempts to rewrite and censor the truth. I personally have experienced this kind of Agency effort recently when it censored an article I wrote about its successful operation to overthrow the government of Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia in 1965. Its operations under President Reagan have become so outrageous that even the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee protested its plans to overthrow Qaddafi of Libya.

As long as the CIA continues to run these kinds of operations, it will not and cannot gather and collate intelligence as its charter says it must do. This leaves our government without that essential service. The most powerful and potentially most dangerous nation in the world is forced to rely on CIA disinformation rather than genuine intelligence because currently there is no alternative. This situation in today's world of poised doomsday weapons is not acceptable.

But the danger looms even greater. The Reagan Administration has taken steps to strengthen the Agency's position. On December 4, 1981, in Executive Order 12333, entitled "United States Intelligence Activities," the president gave the CIA the right to conduct its illegal operations in the United States; and on April 2, 1982, in Executive Order 12356, entitled "National Security Information," he limited the public's access to government documents, thereby increasing the CIA's ability to hide from public scrutiny. The president wants the Agency free of the constraints of public exposure so that it can gather and fabricate its disinformation unharmed by criticisms and so that it can overthrow governments without the knowledge of the American people. Such activities, of course, are not in the best interests of the vast majority of Americans. For example, whenever another factory moves to a foreign country whose leader is kept in power through Agency operations, more American jobs are lost. Only the rich American increases his profits. It is for this reason that I believe that President Reagan acts as the representative of wealthy America and, as his executive agency, the CIA acts to benefit the rich.

Even after the Agency's conspicuous failures in Vietnam, Cuba, the Middle East, and elsewhere, the fable that the CIA gathers real intelligence dies hard. But if the Agency actually reported the truth about the Third World, what would it say? It would say that the United States installs foreign leaders, arms their armies, and empowers their police, all to help those leaders repress an angry, defiant people; that the CIA-empowered leaders represent only a small fraction who kill, torture, and impoverish their own people to maintain their position of privilege. This is true intelligence, but who wants it? So instead of providing true intelligence, the Agency, often ignorant of its real role, labels the oppressed as lackeys of Soviet or Cuban or Vietnamese Communism, fighting not for their lives but for their Communist masters. It is difficult to sell this story when the facts are otherwise, so the Agency plants weapons shipments, forges documents, broadcasts false propaganda, and transforms reality. Thus, it creates a new reality that it then believes.

Efforts to create a workable intelligence service must begin by abolishing the CIA. For a host of reasons, I believe the CIA as it now exists cannot be salvaged. The fundamental problem is that presidents and their National Security Councils want the CIA as a covert-action agency, not an intelligence agency. As long as the CIA is subject to such

(continued on page 97)

DEADLY DECEITS

(continued from page 26)

politically oriented control, it cannot produce accurate intelligence. Because the CIA has been and is a covert-action agency, all of its operating practices have been adopted to facilitate such operations while its intelligence-collection activities have been tailored to the requirements of these covert efforts. The Agency's difficulties begin with the selection of personnel who are chosen based on personality characteristics essential for covert operations, not intelligence. The problem continues with the formation of operating rules that serve to foil the production of accurate intelligence while facilitating the implementation of covert operations. Until those factors are altered, the CIA cannot function as an intelligence agency.

Covert operations must be removed from the CIA and placed in an entirely separate government agency. I would prefer recommending the total abolishment of covert operations, but that is impossible given the current world political realities. However, if a new covert-action agency consisted of a handful of knowledgeable people who could, in emergency situations, pull together the necessary manpower to conduct a specific covert operation, then the chance of its duplicating the abuses of the CIA would be lessened.

If an administration at any point decided it wanted a true intelligence service, it could be easily created. But it would not be enough merely to separate covert operations from intelligence. Accurate intelligence demands an atmosphere free of political pressure. One obvious solution revolves around identifying individuals possessing recognized ability, integrity, and flexibility; and giving such individuals lifetime or long-term nonrenewable appointments to a board controlling intelligence requirements and production. That board, augmented by top graduates of political-science schools in one-year clerkships, would provide the independent analytical judgment necessary for valid intelligence. Expecting our system to grant that independent authority may be unrealistic. But trained analysts, working with all-source information, overseen by a "Supreme Court" of intelligence, would help to guarantee the production of accurate intelligence. Establishing a truly effective intelligence agency is no problem. The only problem is getting our leader to want one, and that problem may be insurmountable.



P.O. Box 31062
Amarillo, Texas 79120
Feb. 7, 1984

To the Honorable James Garrison
421 Loyala Avenue
New Orleans, LA 71102

Dear Sir:

I am doing some research concerning an event which you investigated about sixteen years ago. The case you brought to trial was attended by considerable publicity. In the course of that trial I believe you issued a sub-peona to a man named, Kerry Thornely, who had lived in New Orleans from 1961 to 1963 and had testified before the Warren Commission. In the course of your investigation did any of the following names also come up: Gary Kerstein, Roderick (Slim) Brooks, Jessica Luck? If so, please tell me in what context. I will not divulge such information unless you authorize it.

Sincerely,

Allen Finegold

Allen Finegold

Some Unauthorized Comments on
the State of the Union

(Questions and answers concerning the assassination
of President Kennedy and its implications. From
an interview given by Jim Garrison on May 27th, 1969).

Q. 1. Mr. Garrison, you have been kind enough to grant me this first interview that you have given any newspaperman since the verdict in the Clay Shaw trial. Can you tell me why you have decided at this time to make a public statement?

A. It has not been possible for a long time to make any public statement to the national press in America without having it distorted or completely misunderstood. Yours was the first request from Europe since the Clay Shaw trial so I decided to see if there was somewhere in the world where it is possible to have the truth about the assassination printed. Europeans have been through the phenomenon - unbelievable to those first undergoing the experience - of the warfare state and its concealed as well as its apparent manifestations of repression.

Q. 2. Who killed President Kennedy?

A. President Kennedy was killed in a coup d'etat - a government sponsored assassination. The preparation for the assassination and the creation of a tableau to make it appear to be a meaningless incident, caused by a single demented young man, were accomplished by the Central Intelligence Agency. The C.I.A., it must be understood, had long since ceased to be merely an intelligence coordinating agency and had become, as well, the clandestine arm of the warfare interests in the United States government.

Q. 3. What was the political objective of the people who conspired to kill the President of the United States in 1963?

A. The objective was to remove from office a man who was taking steps to end the Cold War, and who would have thereby reduced the economic and political power of the industrial warfare complex in America. The Cold War had become by far American's biggest business. The military industrial complex had become by far the most powerful force in America.

On the other hand, beginning with the Bay of Pigs disaster in Cuba, John Kennedy had acquired an early and significant disenchantment with the military-intelligence combine. The split grew larger by the time of the Cuban missile crisis when Kennedy refused to take the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (with the notable exception of General Shoup of the Marine Corps) to bomb Cuba. By the Summer of 1963 President

Kennedy was on a clear collision course with the military-industrial complex - a collision course so ineluctable that, in retrospect, it is apparent that if one survived the other would not.

On September 1, 1963 - against the advice of a majority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - he caused to be signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in Moscow. He initiated the beginning of peace talks with Cuba.

Then, most unforgiveable of all to the proponents of maintaining peace by violence, President Kennedy began the removal of troops from Viet Nam. Between August 1, 1963, and October 1, 1963, he reduced the then small contingent of military advisors from 15,000 down to 14,000. He ordered Secretary of Defense McNamara to have all of the American troops out of Viet Nam by 1965. This would have left no foothold in Asia and would have eliminated the best market on the horizon for military hardware - and would have eliminated as well a major source of the monstrous Pentagon - C.I.A. power in Washington.

What John Kennedy was really doing was to reverse the steady thrust of American foreign policy of the preceding years which had resulted in the establishment of a Pax Americana throughout much of the world. He had begun a program of steady reduction in American military power - a program of abrogation not merely inconceivable but unacceptable to what had become the center of gravity of power in the United States. While his course would have done much to end the Cold War and would have been a most important advance in the interest of peace, such accomplishments were in direct opposition to the interest of the most powerful force in America - the warfare interests which repeatedly urge us to the expenditure of more and more billions in defense of "national security". Consequently, they disposed of the President in an ambush at Dealey Plaza in Dallas. The Central Intelligence Agency carefully set Lee Harvey Oswald up as the scapegoat by assigning him to engage in "pro-Castro" demonstrations in New Orleans. The deed in Dallas was done as simply as removing the head of a chicken, and a fraudulent federal investigation was followed by a fraudulent inquiry by a commission of government oriented dignitaries.

The real function of the F.B.I. investigation and the Warren Commission inquiry was to conceal the involvement of United States intelligence agents in the murder of John Kennedy, although in fairness it must be stated that it is quite possible that all of the members of the Warren Commission were not aware of how they were being used. It is not likely that such mitigation fairly can be applied to Mr. Allen Dulles, the former head of the C.I.A., who opposed publication of the results of the Warren Commission inquiry.

The American press unwittingly disseminated the series of fraudulent official pronouncements and news leaks to the people of the country so that the President's death appeared to be just an unfortunate accident which occurred during the course of a parade.

Actually, Oswald clearly did not shoot anyone that day nor was there the slightest evidence to that effect against him even as late as the time when he in turn was removed. However, this mattered little because by then the false information from the government, having been whirled around the world by the electronic media, had jelled into history. It was at this point, when the scapegoat's voice was stilled forever, that being accused of assassinating the President became very much the same thing as having assassinated him. In either case, the funeral ceremony was the same.

Q. 4. Have you any reason to suspect that the murders of President Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King are linked?

In terms of probability they are all linked and have all been authorized by the same force - the military industrial coalescence which now dominates America. The particular missions apparently were all accomplished or instigated by the Central Intelligence Agency - the hidden alter ego of our nominal democracy which, by virtue of its clandestine character, its totalitarian philosophy and its secret marriage to the high command of the military is free to do many things our traditions would never tolerate. Each of these victims were effective opponents of the Viet Nam war and each of them had a large following in the United States. Thus, the warfare complex in recent years quite apparently has accomplished the systematic elimination of eloquent opponents of the Viet Nam war, such men being more genuinely dangerous to the warfare machinery itself than the worldwide Communist conspiracy with which it justifies its expensive existence. This has not been apparent to most people in America because the mass news media will not print statements which suggest that such a thing could happen here.

The timing of Senator Kennedy's assassination indicates that he had to be removed because it was apparent that he would be another John Kennedy - which is to say that he shared President Kennedy's view that the Pentagon should not be determining the foreign policy of the United States. Within minutes after he won the California primary he was shot by a "lone assassin" and a major opponent of the Viet Nam war was removed from the Presidential race. While the modus operandi in Robert Kennedy's murder is different from that in John Kennedy's assassination, this is merely a matter of detail to a powerful intelligence agency.

Even in Robert Kennedy's assassination, however, once again we find that international factor which does not quite fit the rest of the picture. Once again we encounter a man who - however joyless his boyhood might have been - has a background of international travel not shared by most Americans. Just as Lee Oswald had been to Russia and Mexico and James Earl Ray had been to Canada and Portugal and England, Sirhan Sirhan had traveled from the Mediterranean to Los Angeles. The "loneliness" of our assassins seems not to have prevented them from seeing the world more than most lonely people do.

In the case of Martin Luther King, the modus operandi in many cases resembles that used in John Kennedy's murder. The similarities between the Kennedy and King assassinations - the obviously professional marksmanship, the prompt government announcements prior to any investigation that no conspiracy existed, the transparent use of scapegoats and the immediate dissemination of jackstraws of misleading data - are too familiar to require elaboration. In my considered judgment there is no doubt that the murder of John Kennedy and Martin Luther King were accomplished by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States - an agency which specializes in deception and is also in the business of assassination. I would add to that observation that it is a probability that Senator Robert Kennedy was removed by the same organization although by a slightly different technique - this being more likely a case of instigation and motivation rather than an apparatus project.

At the present the Cold War, including the Viet Nam conflict, is a business grossing eighty billion dollars a year in America. The men who profit from this business and the men who have acquired incredible power as a result of the perennial war tensions will not tolerate for very long any peace talk from individuals whose charisma or whose political power make them a threat to the continuation of the economic and power benefits of the Cold War. Inasmuch as this force, powerful as it is, is not equipped to assert itself in any public forum it must physically remove those who can in order to survive. Furthermore this force, which presently is in control of America, believes that violence is the ultimate solution to any problem. This is why the present period is a most dangerous one not merely for America but for the world.

- Q. 5. How would you have handled the investigation of the Martin Luther King assassination, if it had occurred within your jurisdiction?
- A. It is almost impossible to conduct an effective investigation of a sophisticated intelligence operation with ordinary law enforcement machinery. All you really see are the results: a torn head or severed vertebrae, followed by the seizure of a scapegoat and the distribution of an endless amount of irrelevant information to cause confusion in the minds of those who might attempt a serious inquiry.

For example, the only reason we succeeded in our investigation - and we did succeed although the national media has very effectively made it appear otherwise - was because we had a great deal of luck at the outset. We literally stumbled across Central Intelligence Agency employees in New Orleans who were helping to set Lee Oswald up by giving him intelligence assignments which make it appear as if he were a Communist.

With regard to the Martin Luther King assassination, the first thing which would have to be done would be to discount all pronouncements concerning the matter by the United States government since they are plainly designed to conceal the facts of the assassination. The prompt announcements from the Justice Department that no conspiracy existed should be recognized as an early indication that there indeed was a conspiracy. As the result of what we learned the hard way in the assassination of President Kennedy, I would be inclined to evaluate most of the "information" which has been disseminated in connection with King's assassination as intentional misinformation manufactured by the government intelligence apparatus involved. This is plainly a standard intelligence technique, and a most effective one, to distract the attentions of those individuals who do not accept the basic cover explanation of the assassination. The result is that even those who seek to inquire and dig below the surface end up with a complicated jumble of facts which lead only to confusion and, ultimately, to abandonment of the problem by persons who otherwise might have analyzed it effectively.

The military air base near Memphis would be a worthwhile area of inquiry because the likelihood is that the assassination team - and I do not mean the scapegoat nor individuals traveling cross-country in white Ford Mustangs - most likely would have been removed from the area by plane from that air base. Even here, however, the pickings would be slim because it is unlikely that there would be any records of its departure.

Of course, all eyewitnesses would be interviewed although any descriptions obtained would be of persons long since transported to another part of the country.

I might add that anyone seriously attempting such an inquiry would encounter escalating interference from the federal government. Their telephones would be monitored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If they continued their investigation enterprise it would not be long before Internal Revenue agents appeared and informed them that an investigation for criminal violation of the income tax laws was being conducted against them.

Q. 6. What happened in the Clay Shaw case in which he was charged with conspiracy to murder President Kennedy?

A. In the Clay Shaw case I learned the lesson that it is not possible to present a sophisticated clandestine intelligence operation in an Anglo-Saxon courtroom, in which - properly enough - the rules of procedure are designed to safeguard a variety of defendant's rights. I would not change our system because I think that the highest importance should be attached to this emphasis on the protection of defendant's rights and to the presumption of his innocence.

However, the elaborate camouflage and the clandestine nature of an intelligence operations make it virtually impossible to communicate in a forum of law the necessary cause and effect relative to the charge. If one, for example, considers a Len Deighton novel or a John LeCarre novel about espionage and then attempts in his mind to transfer it into a trial courtroom he will find that it cannot be done. A jury simply expects to see more than an intelligence operations has left for it to see, expects to hear one of the participants break down and confess his wrongdoing - and that doesn't happen because such participants are fearful of getting killed if they talk.

Ideally, the most effective reply to an intelligence assassination would be investigation by counter-intelligence machinery. However, when your own government is involved in the assassination, there is no counter-intelligence machinery to conduct the investigation. At all events a county operation cannot effectively bring to trial within the county men who have participated in a national coup d'etat.

Q. 7. Clay Shaw has told the press that he was one of Kennedy's political supporters. It will be recalled that Oswald's murderer, Jack Ruby, said the same thing. From your own investigation, what was Shaw's political affiliation in November, 1963? Lee Harvey Oswald's? Jack Ruby's? David Ferrie's?

A. The political affiliation of individuals working for a powerful intelligence agency is not always relevant with regard to a single mission. In my judgment the primary motivating factor on the part of each individual involved in the assassination was simply the fact that he was participating in a mission. This has been particularly evident to us with regard to the agents of the federal government who penetrated our office and interfered with our efforts to get at the truth. There was no apparent concern on their part with regard to the fate that befell John Kennedy. They were each performing a mission.

To a technician working for a super-state a mission is neither moral nor immoral - one performs it because he has received orders and because he likes his position as part of a powerful organization. Eichmann, for example, did not hate Jews

in Germany although he transported millions of them to be killed. He was a technician, pleased with his role as part of a powerful and important operation. America has become a nation of Eichmanns. It has become a nation swarming with technicians executing orders from the headquarters of the warfare interests - and it does not make a great deal of difference to the technicians whether the orders concern the monitoring of telephones or the manufacture of napalm or the writing of articles confirming that the assassinations were caused by men with joyless childhoods.

Q. 8. Has the change in the administration in Washington affected your relations with the federal agencies whose cooperation until now has been denied you?

A. There has been no change of any kind in the power base in Washington. There have been seeming changes but the warfare machine and its extensive intelligence tentacles, domestic as well as foreign, remain untouched. Congress is free to debate concerning daylight savings time and the President is free to re-paint the rooms of the White House any color he chooses but there is not likely to be any diminution in the power of the warrior chieftains and their allies in the government.

The President of the United States is a transient official in the regard of the warfare conglomerate. His assignment is to act as master of ceremonies in the awarding of posthumous medals, to serve when needed as a salesman for the military hardware manufacturers and to speak as often as possible about the nation's desire for peace. He is not free to trespass on the preserve of the war interests nor even to acknowledge that such an organism exists. He is not free, because of the collective power, to remove the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff nor the heads of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He must re-appoint them because of their amazing efficiency. That is his assignment in the game. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff used to be required to be replaced every two years. No such change has been made since November 22nd, 1963. Nor has there even been any mention in the mass media of the curious end of what once was not merely custom but a requirement of law. Apparently, like so much else that has happened since 1963, it is not newsworthy.

It must be understood that in the age of the Pax Americana, in the age of the eighty billion dollar a year military budget, control over foreign policy becomes the equivalent of control of the country. The power to make foreign policy continues to be a fief held feudally by the war interests. This was the essential meaning of the assassination of President Kennedy: that this power which holds America in its grips will not tolerate interference with its control of American foreign policy, with its programs of foreign

military adventure and over-reaction to supposed external threats. The great injury done by the Warren Commission to this country was that it authenticated the transfer of the foreign policy making power from the representatives of the people to these autocratic interests, it authenticated the conversion of the real government of the United States to an invisible government.

Q. 9. What was David Ferrie's role in the activities occurring in New Orleans?

A. David Ferrie, a talented pilot capable of handling almost any assignment with an airplane, had been a contract employee of the Central Intelligence Agency since the mid-1950's. He had flown for the C.I.A. in Nicaragua and at Swan Island in the Caribbean. Prior to the Bay of Pigs he had trained Cuban pilots in Guatemala. He had made night flights into Cuba for the C.I.A. with weapons and passengers on special assignments. On one such occasion Ferrie was stabbed in the stomach when they were almost trapped in Cuba.

Ferrie's relationship with Lee Oswald dates back to the 1950's when he was a Captain in the Civil Air Patrol and Oswald was a cadet. In 1963 when Oswald returned to New Orleans from Dallas for his assignment to engage in "left wing" activities he was seen frequently in Ferrie's company by a number of witnesses. When Oswald was busy with his "Fair Play for Cuba" activity he operated out of 544 Camp Street, the location of the office of Guy Banister, former head of the Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Banister also was engaged in clandestine activities for government intelligence, being involved in operations relating to the Caribbean area. When Oswald absent-mindedly printed the address of 544 Camp Street on the bottom of some of his literature he placed the government in a corner from which it has yet to extricate itself. Prior to Oswald's use of 544 Camp Street, David Ferrie helped operate the "Cuban Revolutionary Front" from the same address. This was a Central Intelligence Agency operation with no serious support by the Cuban exiles in New Orleans.

On the evening of the assassination Ferrie drove nine hours through a thunderstorm into Texas, later explaining that he made the trip to go ice-skating. On the afternoon of Saturday, November 23rd, 1963 he stood by a pay phone in a Houston skating rink where he made and received phone calls. That night he drove to Galveston. Ferrie was in Galveston Saturday night when Jack Ruby made his call there shortly before midnight.

During the course of the investigation by the New Orleans District Attorney's Office, just prior to his intended arrest, Ferrie suddenly died. The New Orleans coroner concluded that the death was due to natural causes. Prior to his death, however, Ferrie wrote two lengthy suicide notes, leaving one on his piano and one on his table. His signature on each note was typed.

Q. 10. Was Clay Shaw connected with the intelligence apparatus of the United States government?

A. I would prefer not to make any direct comment about Mr. Shaw because he is still charged with perjury in testifying that he was not in association with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Actually, there would be nothing legally wrong with my replying to the question, however I would rather let the forthcoming perjury trial speak for itself.

Q. 11. Was the International Trade Mart, which Clay Shaw managed for eighteen years, of any special interest to the government intelligence forces which you have described?

A. Yes. The International Trade Mart in 1963 was not an ordinary office building, although many of us in New Orleans were not aware of it at the time. The International Trade Mart, with the exception of a few offices, was a building virtually filled with foreign consuls, other representatives of foreign governments, import agencies, export agencies and C.I.A. cover operations. Consequently, the forces which President Eisenhower described as the "industrial warfare complex" necessarily would regard control of such a building as a routine objective for domestic intelligence.

When our office stumbled across the fact that the Director of this unusual building was having clandestine meetings with Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination we stumbled across a governmental domestic intelligence operation, although we did not know it at the time. Needless to say, the federal pressure on our office ever since has been indescribable.

Although massive discreditation with regard to our efforts has been accomplished in the national press, the government pressures on us have not ended in any way. Steady probing continues in an apparent effort to determine what progress we have made concerning the involvement of the military-intelligence combine in the President's assassination.

As for the International Trade Mart, this is now a new office building in a new location. Today it houses a much larger variety of occupants and is not as confined to foreign-connected offices. In 1963, however, it was a building the contents of which might well have been designed by Deighton or LeCarre. Incidentally, this is the building shown behind Lee Oswald in most of the photographs of him giving out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature. It is also the building where Oswald got his steamship ticket to Europe, from which he went to Russia, in 1959.

Q. 12. One of the mysteries about President Kennedy's murder is just where the "lone assassin" theory originated. It is common knowledge by now that most of the people in Dealey Plaza heard shooting from more than one direction, most of the shooting being heard from the grassy knoll to the President's

front. Yet if one examines the news service stories in the press several days after the assassination, the official account of the "lone assassin" to the rear is as firmly jelled as if no other facts had ever been available.

- A. The first dissemination of the "lone assassin" story was broadcast to Air Force One, carrying the new President back to the nation's capitol shortly before 6:00 o'clock p.m. (E.S.T.) on the afternoon of the assassination. Yet at this time back in Dallas all of the evidence distinctly pointed to the involvement of a number of men in the President's ambush. The historic news that one man alone had done everything - and, inferentially therefore there was no political meaning to the President's assassination - originated not in Dallas but in Washington, D.C.

The confusion of Dallas law enforcement authorities about the assassination did not interfere with the clear vision from Washington as to what the official solution was going to be. The amazingly prescient government broadcast to Air Force One told not only of the capture of the lonesome, motiveless assassin but added the good news that no one else was involved, that no conspiracy existed.

Announcing that a lone assassin did it all and that there was no conspiracy - on the very afternoon of the assassination, before any investigation had begun - was roughly equivalent to announcing the final score of a football game right after the opening kick-off. The source of this prophetic announcement was the Joint Chiefs Communications Center in Washington, D.C., from which the messages to the returning Air Force One were being transmitted.

By now the government has destroyed the original tape of this transmission just as it has destroyed everything which contradicts history's greatest fairy tale. However, the fact of the transmission was caught inadvertently and is recorded forever in Theodore White's "The Making of the President, 1964":

"There is a tape-recording in the archives of the government which best captures the sound of the horrors as it waited for leadership. It is a recording of all the conversations in the air, monitored by the Signal Corps Midwestern center 'Liberty', between Air Force One in Dallas, the Cabinet plane over the Pacific, the Joint Chiefs Communication Center in Washington. The voices were superbly flat, calm, controlled... one receives the E.T.A. - 6:00 P.M. Washington. It is a masking of emotionless voices in the air, performing with mechanical perfection ..."

Then later we read of the substance of the prophetic message from the Pentagon's communication center:

"On the flight the party learned that there was no conspiracy, learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest; and the President's mind turned to the duties of consoling the stricken and guiding the quick."

While the superbly flat, calm, controlled voices of our military were announcing that all was well and there was no conspiracy, the top law enforcement official back in Dallas was still under the impression that a number of men were involved. As late as the following morning, on November 23rd, District Attorney Henry Wade was quoted as saying that "... preliminary reports indicated more than one person was involved in the shooting..."

The District Attorney of Dallas did not yet know what the name of the game was. However, the intelligence machinery of the federal government could have hold him. This invisible extension of the Pentagon, now the new seat of power in America, could have told him not only the name of the game but what the final score would be.

- Q. 13. When your investigation of the Kennedy assassination was announced in 1967, John J. McCloy, a member of the President's Commission headed by Earl Warren, made the comment, "We did not say that Oswald acted alone". He said that the Commission merely stated that no evidence of a conspiracy was brought to its attention but that the Commission realized "that some evidence might turn up in this matter and we know that time is a factor in the favor of someone hunting such evidence." Whereas the Warren Commission relied entirely on reports furnished by the investigators of government agencies, the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans has its own detectives. On the basis of the evidence they have uncovered in the last two years, how many people would you now arrest, if they were in your own jurisdiction, and what role did each play in the Kennedy assassination?

- A. For a long time, I have tried to communicate the fact that the assassination of President Kennedy was a major government operation, more comparable in scope to the invasion of Inchon in the Korean War than to a lonely action by a random individual armed with an ancient gun and an obscure hate.

The New Orleans portion of the assassination was merely a small corner of the entire operation. However, we did catch hold of a part of that corner and my thought has been that if we kept our grip firm perhaps the press would ultimately acquire an understanding and pass on to the people what had happened in America. As it turned out, I overestimated the interest of our national press in the truth. Among the many things the press has done to complicate matters has been to

create the impression that this was a "New Orleans based conspiracy", a tawdry scheme participated in by an odd cast of characters. Of course, such a misconception, by making the enterprise appear to be essentially meaningless, serves the interests of the United States government in concealing the coup d'etat from the eyes of history.

In conclusion, I must answer your question by saying that so many people would have to be involved in the execution of President Kennedy that no single office as small as mine could pretend to define the scope of such a large federal operation in terms of numbers of individuals. As to jurisdiction, the primary jurisdiction is Washington, D.C. - and Washington, D.C., is still owned, for all practical purposes by the powers that authorized the assassination of John Kennedy. Nothing will be happening there except the continued effort to keep the truth from coming out.

Q. 14. What has been the chief obstacle to the criminal investigation which you are conducting?

A. There have been two major obstacles. First, the United States government. Second, the American press. The first obstacle exists, of course, as the result of intention. The second exists because the American press, by and large, is unaware of the great change which has occurred in the nature and character of the American government. Its inability to recognize the arrival of the warfare state is tragic because there is very little real hope of rescue from its hidden inhumanity and its tyranny so long as the press continues to believe that nothing is happening.

Q. 15. The federal government has persistently resisted your attempts to examine the Kennedy autopsy documents now in the National Archives. Is it the government's position at this time that their use in a criminal proceeding for conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy would jeopardize the national security or is it argued that it might offend Mrs. Onassis?

A. The government's legal position in this matter has never been very clear to me but it is really irrelevant anyway. The release of genuine copies of the Kennedy autopsy photographs and autopsy X-rays indeed would jeopardize the national security - from within - because then everyone in America would realize that the government had been lying to the world about how John Kennedy was killed.

However, it is unlikely that such a contingency will occur. Just as the assassination was a professional intelligence operation and just as the dissemination of misleading information has been a professional intelligence operation - so the processing of alleged "authentic documents" will be handled as a professional intelligence operation. The probability is that in the not too distant future documents purporting to be the Kennedy autopsy photographs and X-rays

will be released. They will purport to show conclusively that the government's fiction of his murder by a lone assassin from behind is correct. If such documents are released by the federal government it will only be because they are professional forgeries produced by the Central Intelligence Agency - and by this time I expect that this part of the mission has been accomplished.

Q. 16. During the Clay Shaw trial, Colonel Pierre Finck, the pathologist at the Kennedy autopsy, testified that the President's neck wound was never probed because an Air Force or Army General directing the proceedings gave specific orders that this wound was not to be examined. He testified further that this General who appeared and took over the autopsy was not a doctor. Who was this officer, and has he ever given any explanation for this astonishing action at a time when criminal investigation of the case had just begun, and when determination of the number and direction of the shots fired necessarily would have been a principal objective of the autopsy?

A. It is unlikely that the true name of the General who took over the autopsy will ever be made known to anyone. The autopsy was a delicate situation, fraught with the potential of exposure. Consequently the government had to have it supervised - not merely by a doctor but by an individual who knew what had to be kept hidden and what the official government fiction was going to be, a high-ranking individual with the power to forbid completion of the autopsy. The General ordered the pathologists conducting the autopsy not to examine the neck wound.

From the description of the civilian doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas the neck wound was received from the front. Yet there was no corresponding exit wound to the rear of the neck. Of course, the immediate meaning of such evidence is that the federal investigation and the solemn Warren Commission inquiry were fakes. These facts give rise to interesting possibilities such as, for example, the possibility that a bullet is still lodged in the bony structure constituting the central core of President Kennedy's neck. Since such a bullet would necessarily be pointed to the rear of the President this would have been somewhat embarrassing to the federal government and its official fiction of a lonely assassin shooting at the President from behind.

Whatever the government's problems were in this regard they were solved by having a General appear at the autopsy and order the pathologists not to examine the neck. There was no corresponding risk in letting the government technicians gaze at the head wound because that was an open wound caused by a bullet which had shattered, thus leaving them a certain amount of latitude in coming to a conclusion satisfactory to the authority above them. Consequently, they were allowed to examine the head wound to their hearts' content, as long

as they didn't look at the neck. The result was that the autopsy was never a completed autopsy and the neck wound was never examined.

Just as the principal objective of the Warren Commission was to conceal the involvement of the government intelligence in the assassination the principal objective of the autopsy was to conceal the fact that the President had been struck by shots coming from in front of him.

An autopsy is supposed to be a search for truth by objective scientists. It is significant that early evidence that the government was not searching for the truth - but rather was concealing it - was accepted passively. Information concerning alteration of data in the original autopsy was accepted passively. The burning of his original autopsy notes by Dr. Humes was accepted passively. The discovery that a General arrived at the scene of the autopsy and ordered the pathologists not to examine a particular wound was accepted passively.

Here we have repeated instances of the destruction of truth by the exercise of totalitarian power. The passive acceptance of such occurrences by the press and the people is indicative of the super-state in which the government's will makes the concerns of the press and the people irrelevant.

Q. 17. Why have not other elements of the government attempted to do something about the apparent execution of the President by an agency of the United States government?

A. Historically, when a coup d'etat is successful the force which initiated the removal of the fallen leader becomes the government. The fact that a still subsisting government department bears the hopeful label of "Justice" does not mean that overnight it will turn into a suicide battalion. As in the case of all of the other agencies of government its leaders respond not to a dead man buried in a box but to the new forces of power in the country.

Consequently, there occurs the phenomenon in which the "Justice" Department - as well as all other government law enforcement agencies - devote their efforts not to bringing out the truth of the assassination but to concealing it and counter-attacking those who might attempt to do so. By the time of the assassination of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, the "Justice" Department was announcing the absence of a conspiracy before the bodies hit the ground.

The old agencies of the government will always band together in defense of the new forces which have taken over power because the men in charge of the various departments and bureaus must orient to the new center of power or be replaced. Thus do the most dignified agencies being into the service of the successful planners of an assassination not merely

allegiance but all the credit and honor they have accumulated over the years. These agencies, respected by the press and public for historical reasons, are then available to be pointed in the direction of any attempted independent inquiry into the facts of the assassination.

For example, when an independent inquiry develops in Louisiana, this State necessarily must become an area of special federal attention - all in the interests of justice, of course. The "Justice" Department will begin the institution of special actions with regard to supposed proliferating organized crime in Louisiana. It will be announced periodically from Washington that Louisiana is one of the major areas of organized crime in the nation. It will be announced that special federal task forces will have to be sent into Louisiana to fight this terrible problem. This is precisely as realistic as announcing that the federal government is sending in irrigation experts to help water the vast desert areas of Louisiana. What is really happening, of course, is that the basis is being prepared for a legalistic counter-attack against the source of the independent inquiry. All related government agencies will be highly coordinated in the operation to discredit and de-rail the independent inquiry and to protect what the new custodians of federal power regard as "national security" - which is to say, of course, their own security.

How can the rest of society tolerate such a monstrous circumstance? Because, for the most part, the men who constitute it cannot afford to recognize what has happened. They have a vested interest in their government and they cannot afford to recognize that it has become corrupt. Consequently, they will accept without protest the most threadbare explanation of the removal of a national leader no matter how impossible that explanation might be. This tunnel-vision reaction has probably occurred throughout history whenever a government has been over-thrown and a new force has taken control. To take the position that the new force is not legitimate, to raise any questions about its method of acquiring power becomes tantamount to taking up the sword against the entire government. It is less painful, and considerably safer, to conclude that - inasmuch as no marked changes have occurred in one's familiar surroundings - no great change has occurred in Washington.

If one considers the new and varied acquisitions of power which follow a successful assassination, the strange years following the murder of President Kennedy become less mysterious. The uncharacteristic inadequacy of the federal investigation, the majesty of high government officials united in the common defense of tawdry little lies and the elaborate disinterest of the mass media in any objective inquiry into the truth - all become suddenly understandable once one perceives what happened: a coup d'etat occurred on November 22nd, 1963, and it was successful.

The consequences of a successful coup d'etat were eloquently described four centuries ago in an English couplet:

"Treason doth never prosper, what's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."

Q. 18. What likelihood does there appear to be that awareness will develop in the United States with regard to the situation?

A. The prospects for any timely insight are very dim. The problem is essentially one of perceiving reality and the American people thus far have been unable to obtain a clear view of reality with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy and with regard to American foreign policy. These apparently separate matters really comprise a single matter but it is not possible to see this clearly because no relevant data has been made available.

Not only has the press failed to perceive reality and communicate any part of it to the people but the government - which is really to say the warfare oriented conglomerate which now constitutes the hidden nucleus of power in America - has elaborate machinery to continue to maintain the insulation of the people from reality.

For example, military intelligence may indicate the apparent need for a crash program to produce billions of dollars for invisible paint with which to coat defense installations throughout the country so that the Russians cannot see them. Such intelligence superficially will appear to be highly authoritative and of impelling significance with regard to national security. However, the source of such information is the Central Intelligence Agency, which serves the interests of the conglomerate. The more likely meaning of such "intelligence" is that, like a dope addict, the warfare complex needs another economic shot in the arm. The primary interest of the complex is neither the national security of the United States nor its economic well-being but the continued accumulation of money and power by the warfare organism itself.

Such foreboding "intelligence" estimates indicating gargantuan defense requirements are the basis for keeping filled the horn of plenty of the military hardware producers and maintaining the concealed power of the military establishment over the nominal government in Washington. Experts will be produced who will testify that the invisible paint program is highly feasible but all that really means is that the program will make billions of dollars for the manufacturers of invisible paint. The highest government officials gravely will testify that they have studied the program carefully and it is urgently needed for the nation's survival but all that means is that the Pentagon has given it the green light.

Similarly, the news magazines of the country are in the service not of the people of the country but of their military hardware advertisers - most of whose millions in advertising is concentrated in the "news" magazines. Their presentations of any foreign relations issue or any question of military requirements for years have been colored by the necessity that their conclusions be harmonious with the interests of the war machine. Nor is it any different in the case of the news departments of the television networks. They exist by virtue of government sanction and no serious and objective examination of current war projects - or related assassinations - will be seen for long on the television screen.

Reality has always been difficult for humans to perceive because our antennae are short and because we cannot perceive objectively. However, in the superstate the fact is that the populace is kept in a state of euphoria while the warfare interests pursue in the name of national security their private objectives.

In 1964 when it certified that the impossible indeed had occurred the Warren Commission declared a large sector of reality as being officially off-limits. In the warfare state there exists approved reality and unapproved reality. For example, the fact that the moon rises in the east and sets in the west is approved reality because the recognition by the populace of this occurrence does not threaten the men at the power base of the government. On the other hand, the fact that President Kennedy was thrown backwards by the force of the fatal shot is unapproved reality because the official scapegoat was behind the President - in the opposite direction from the source of the shot - and general recognition of this fact would threaten the base of power. Consequently the Zapruder film, which clearly shows what actually happened to the President, remains hidden from the people and the mass media does not refer to the matter except in the inverted terms of the officially approved unreality.

If, for example, a night watchman were to catch the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs stealing chickens he would be stumbling across unapproved reality. The night watchman predictably would be discredited and denounced for his delusions. He would be fired from his job because of his conduct, carefully observed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and intensively investigated by the Internal Revenue Service. A potential communicator of unapproved reality is a serious threat to national security as defined by the warfare forces.

The result is a warning to all others in the super-state not to stray into areas of unapproved reality. After the night watchman has been drawn and quartered and tossed aside, few will wander into the off-limits sector any more.

The creation of such inanities as acceptable reality and unacceptable reality is necessary for the self-preservation of the super state against its greatest danger: understanding on the part of the people as to what is really happening. All factors which contribute to its burgeoning power are exaggerated ... all factors which might reveal its corrosive effect on the nation are concealed. The result is to place the populace in the position of persons living in a house whose windows no longer reveal the outside but on which murals have been painted. Some of the murals are frightening and have the effect of reminding the occupants of the outside menaces against which the paternal war machine is protecting them. Other murals are pleasant to remind them how nice things are inside the house.

But to live like this is to live in a doll's house. If life has one lesson to teach us it is that to live in illusion is ultimately disastrous.

In the doll's house into which America gradually has been converted a great many of our basic assumptions are totally illusory.

For example, for years now the people have been led to believe that we were in Viet Nam because we were fighting for democracy, that this war was being won, that national security required that we spend spiralling billions for defense without regard to the effect on the economy and - the central illusion to which all the others relate- that President Kennedy was killed by a lone assassin in a senseless murder which had no political implications.

These are the basic illusions accepted today by most Americans and regularly reinforced by press releases from Washington. Now let us contrast this illusory view of the world with reality and observe the disparity.

At the outset we may observe that it is untrue that the war in Viet Nam is being won. We have been lied to about this for years. This fact is now so apparent as to require no comment.

It is not true that we are in Viet Nam in great force because we are fighting for democracy. We are in Viet Nam, and have lost more than 35,000 men there, because it is a source of economic and power benefits for the warfare conglomerate which dominates the government. The war is a huge market which produces great profits for a variety of war industries. The money for these profits comes from the high taxes paid by American citizens. Militarily the war serves as a testing ground for new tactics and new hardware. It maintains for us a military foothold in South East Asia. Above all it is a tremendous source of domestic power for the military establishment.

The manic expenditure of eighty billion dollars a year for "defense" against another nation which could not attack us without destroying itself overnight occurs primarily to feed the maw of the defense industries and to perpetuate the domestic power of the warfare forces. The nuclear capabilities of the United States and Russia cancelled each other out years ago - and the military establishment of each knows this. Of all the nations on earth these are the last two which might fight each other. What is going on now is a game - a game played by the warfare interests of each country with the people of the country so that the warfare interests can perpetuate their power. With regard to the national security of the United States, Viet Nam is irrelevant. It serves as a market for the war business, nothing more. What is not irrelevant with regard to national security is the destructive effect on the economy of the United States of spending eighty billion dollars a year on death machinery. The value of the dollar inevitably must continue to deteriorate until it is virtually worthless.

Once again we are brought back to the relevance of the execution of President Kennedy to the conversion of the United States to a war oriented super-state. It will be recalled that his objective, as spelled out in his order to Defense Secretary McNamara, was to have all American military forces removed from Viet Nam by 1965. With his removal, 1965 became instead the year for the great build-up of an expeditionary force for combat so that five years after Kennedy's death there were more than half a million American troops in Viet Nam. It was because of President Kennedy's repeatedly demonstrated tendency to view foreign relations idealistically, rather than in terms of power, that he had to be executed by the intelligence apparatus of the American warfare complex. The transition from a government of the people to a warfare state could not have been completed without his removal.

JIM GARRISON

GARRISON AND ALCOCK

For follow-up action
by IVON

8 8

L. Yes.

A. Were you introduced to Ferrie?

L. Uh, no. It was pointed out to me later that that was who the guy was.

A. Do you recall who pointed him out to you? Was it Shaw?

L. No. It was the host of the party.

A. Oh, I see. Where was the party? Down in the Quarter?

L. Yes, it was on Gov. Nichols Street, and I've been racking my brain since I talked to you trying to think of the names of the guys who gave the party. And this may help you. They ran, and they may still run, it was two guys that ran an antique shop on Royal Street called "The London Shop".

A. "The London Shop"?

L. Right.

A. Is it an antique or clothing?

L. Antique.

A. Antique? All right.

L. And I believe it was like the corner of Royal and one block North of Toulouse.

A. I see. Where you had met them earlier or something?

L. Right. I was working for a flower shop at the time, and I arranged the flowers for their parties, and this particular party which was just before Mardi Gras. And so when I - I got invited to the party through that.

A. I see. Mardi Gras what year Dave? Do you remember what year it was?

L. Let me see. It was '61.

A. Oh, '61 huh. And Shaw was at the party? Were you introduced to him at that time for the first time?

L. No. It was the second time. I had met him at a bar before that.

A. You had met him at a bar? Do you remember which one it was?

L. Dixie's.

A. Dixie's?

L. And also another place called the - oh, it's on the corner of Toulouse and Chartres. Some kind of house. The Galley House?

A. The Galley House?

L. Right.

A. Oh, I see. Yeah. How did you happen to meet him. Did somebody introduce you to him, or you just struck up a conversation?

L. We just started a conversation.

A. Conversation. I see. I think you told me the last time we spoke on the phone that you had been to bed with him one time. Is that right?

L. That's right.

A. What - did you ever know anything about his - you know his whip deals, you know, where he -

L. His whips?

A. Yes, his whips.

L. Yes, I do.

A. What was behind that, or how - ?

L. Well, what was behind it?

A. I mean, not only behind it, what did you know about it? What did you see?

L. Well, I got whipped in the course of that ordeal.

A. How do you mean?

L. Well, just a minute.

A. All right.

L. I was invited for dinner, and we were served a - I was served a meal. He was at one end of a 9 foot table and I was at the other end and so on.

A. Just the two of you?

L. Right. Well, there was a maid and she was And things got a little hairy, and we got into a real funny situation in the bedroom, and all kinds of - and I was asked to do some strange things that I had never been asked to do before.

A. I see.

L. Like beating on the ass; perform - well let's see - Well here you go. Are you ready?

A. Don't be bashful. That's all right.

L. He said to shit in his mouth and pee in his mouth or all over him and things like this. And it was, you know, really kind of traumatic as far as I was concerned. I had never come across anything like this. I've heard about people like this, but had never come in contact with them.

A. Right.

L. And it was - all of this was real strange. He had a - only one nipple. I don't know why, but it was real queer to be all over the place. Really a masochistic type of person.

A. Yeah.

L. To me. But I understand from other people that have -

A. Well, how did the whips come in? You said you were threatened?

L. He asked me to beat him.

A. Oh, I see. And where - did you actually do it?

L. No. No, I didn't. No that wasn't my cup of tea. At that point I said, you know, please, I'm not cut out for this sort of thing and left.

A. Yeah. Is that the only time that you were up there with him?

L. On that particular kind of level. I was there socially a couple of other times visiting with friends.

A. Do you recall any of the names of any of his closer friends?

L. Well, there was a guy whose name was John Dodt.

A. John who?

L. John Dodt. D O D T. Has this name come up before?

A. Yeah. I think I've heard it before.

L. And, then these two antique dealers. And I can't remember their names to save my life. And I can find them out because I have a friend here who remembers them.

A. Uh, huh.

L. But I haven't been able to get ahold of him since I talked to you.

A. I see.

L. And, that's about - I mean - you know, as far as that went that's about all I can tell you.

A. Yeah. Uh huh. What - you don't know of any dealings he might have had with some young colored males?

L. No, that was sort of verboten in the set I went around in.

A. Oh, I see.

- L. And it just wasn't the thing to do so I really didn't get involved in that. I did meet one once that I recall, but I don't recall the kid's name. He was young and rather on the - what appeared to be a Mulatto of some kind.
- A. Oh, I see. What about Ferrie now? You say you met him at a party.
- L. At the same party.
- A. At the same party the second time you saw Shaw huh?
- L. Right.
- A. And what did he look like? Can you describe him?
- L. He was very scrubby. He was the only person at the party wearing Levis, and a dirty, tacky sweatshirt, and, you know, just real - he was wearing a pair of dark glasses, and rumors were spreading around that he was high on pot or something like that.
- A. Yeah. Okay. What - do you think perhaps if I gave you a call in a few more nights you could see your buddy and find out the names of these two guys?
- L. Yeah. Yeah. Well, if you could - they owned the place at the time.
- A. Well, I could check that out.
- L. And so I'm sure you could check it out. But I can definitely give you the names of them later.
- A. Well, maybe I can give you a call some time in the
- L. Another real close friend of his was an organist.
- A. An organist?
- L. Right. Who played at an Episcopal church in New Orleans, and the only name that I can recall is Beezer, and I don't know the last name. And he and Shaw were real, real chummy.

A. Do you remember a Jeff Bidderson? B I D D E R S O N?

L. No. No. There was a friend of Shaw's from North Carolina who I met once, who was real thick.

A. Real what?

L. Thick.

A. In what way?

L. He was, apparently, an extreme alcoholic, and they were supposed to have been friends for a number of years, and they trotted back and forth to New Orleans. And this is the guy who ah - who has a lot of drag.

A. A lot of what?

L. Female clothing.

A. Oh, I see. Well, let me ask you this. What was - was Shaw noted in that group of being sort of sado-masochistic?

L. Yes.

A. Do you know anybody else in that group that participated in those activities? Did you know a couple by the name of Owens that owned, I think the Old French Opera House or something of the kind?

L. Yes. Yes, I met them.

A. You had met them?

L. Yes. It was Bob, let's see

A. Judith?

L. Yeah.

A. Do you recall what - were they in that group?

L. Well, I don't know about this. But there was a bar that was on the corner of - well you know where Tony Becino's is?

A. Right.

L. On the corner of that, and it was called by a woman's name. The corner of Toulouse and Bourbon. Kitty-corner to the Opera House.

A. Francine's or whatever it is?

L. Well it might be that now, but back then it was something else.

A. I see.

L. I thought - I met Shaw in there.

A. Was it San Souci's Bar?

L. Right. It was the San Souci Bar. They called it by a woman's name though most of the time.

A. Oh, I see.

L. And this woman was involved in some prostitution backing male and female, and Shaw was a regular patron there. And I met him in there on several occasions.

A. Do you mean like he would be just going to a house of prostitution, but instead of getting a female he got a male?

L. Uh huh. Well, you know, working out of this place.

A. Yeah. Well then he wasn't very -

L. He wasn't discreet at all.

A. discreet. Yeah, that's what I was about to say.

L. No. Well, I'm sure you both know this.

A. Yeah. Right.

L. Very flagrant in fact. He was also, as I recall - let's see, there was a man and a woman that ran that bar called the Galley House, or were partners in it. He was very good friends with them. In fact, I saw him lend them money from time to time, or take large quantities of money from him when I was in there. This is a regular Saturday afternoon hangout. Saturday afternoon hangout for a lot of people, and he was quite well known in that establishment.

A. Can you recall any other places that he frequented?

L. No.

A. Did he go to Dixie's much?

L. Yes. All the time.

A. What's the name of that other place I'm thinking of.

L. Well, Lafitte's In Exile.

A. Yeah. Did he go there?

L. Yes.

A. Do you know a boy by the name of Layton Martens?

L. No, I didn't. Layton Martens.

A. M A R T E N S. Young, blonde, crew haircutted boy.

L. No. I - listen, when I was down there I met millions of people, and it's kind of hard to recall names because it's been a long time. Layton Martens. Uh, what did he do?

A. Well, he was a student at the time. I think he went to Southeastern or Southwestern.

L. No. No. I don't remember that. Listen, can I call you back in about 30 minutes. I've got some company here.

A. Oh. Well, let me just call you and maybe in, how about the middle of the week and perhaps you'll have that name?

L. Oh. Okay. Well listen - Well, I'll tell you what. Well, let's see, you don't want me to call you because you don't want me because you want to call from another phone?

A. Well, I'm at a pay station now, you see, and I want to move because I just don't trust our office phones.

L. Okay. Why don't - okay.

A. Do you want me to call you? I'll call you later on if you want.

L. Well, I know I can get that information for you over the weekend. Why don't you give me a call on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock?

A . 9 P.M. your time?

L. Right.

A. All right.

L. Is that too late for you?

A. No. No, not at all.

L. Okay. And I'll get those names for you.

A. Okay. Thanks a lot David.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 80

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1961

personally appeared Mr. J.C. Price, Address 2602 Astor, Dallas

Age 62, Phone No. WE 1 1940 Bus. Terminal Annex, Gen. Service RI 8 500
Deposes and says: Ext 3105

This day at about 1235 PM I was on the roof of the Terminal Annex Bldg on the NE Corner when the presidential Motorcade came down Main to Houston, North Houston and then West on Elm. The cars had proceeded West on Elm and was just a short distance from the Tripple underpass, when I saw Gove Connolly slump over. I did not see the president as his car had gotten out of my view under the underpass. There was a volley of shots, I think five and then much later, maybe as much as five minutes later another one. I saw one man run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots. This man had a white dress shirt, no tie and khaki colored trousers. His hair appeared to be long and dark and his ability running could be about 25 years of age. He had something in his hand. I couldn't be sure but it may have been a head piece. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

J.C. Price

Before

personally appeared
Age 17
Address 2602 Astor, Dallas
Ext 3105

My husband
approached
both sides
neither of
We had to
on Houston
security
affair with
which was
there was
man. I did
anything
We didn't
passed with
down town
backfire
seconds that
that is all

*RECORDED
SPD*

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22 day of Nov, A.D. 1961
Juan P. ...
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX
CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that
Je soussigné(e) certifie que **LEE OSWALD** SEX M
whose signature follows
dont la signature suit *[Signature]* Date of birth OCT 18 39
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.
a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée.

Date	Indicate by "X" whether Indiquer par "X" si a été fait de	Signature, professional status, and address Signature, qualité professionnelle, et adresse	Approved stamp Certificat d'autorisation d'usage
JUN 8 1953	1a Primary vaccination performed Primovaccination effectuée <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1b Read as successful Prise <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful Pas de prise <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>[Signature]</i> D. A. J. HIDEEL P.O. BOX 30016 NEW ORLEANS, LA.	
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Revaccination		
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Revaccination		

THE VALIDITY OF THIS CERTIFICATE shall extend for a period of 3 years, beginning 8 days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the country in which the vaccination is performed. (At the United States, District of Columbia, and the States of the United States in which the vaccination is performed, the Department of Defense, a designated yellow fever vaccination center, the seal of the Public Health Service, or the special "S-C" stamp approved by the latter service.)

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it

CADIGAN EXHIBIT No. 23

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Serial No.

Officer

Officer Roger Craig, Dallas County Deputy Sheriff.

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date Nov 23, 1963

I was standing in front of the Sheriff's Office at 505 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, watching President Kennedy pass in the motorcade. I was watching the rest of the motorcade a few seconds after President Kennedy passed where I was standing when I heard a rifle shot and a few seconds later a second and then a third shot. At the report of the first shot, I started running around the corner and Officer Buddy Walther and I ran across Houston Street and ran up the terrace on Elm Street and into the railroad yards. We made a round through the railroad yards and I returned to Elm Street by the sign at which time Officer Walther told me that a bullet had struck the curb on the south side of Elm Street. I crossed to Elm with Deputy C. L. Lumble Lewis to search for a spot where a shell might have hit. About this time I heard a shrill whistle and I turned around and saw a white male running down the hill from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building and I saw what I think was a light colored Rambler station wagon with luggage rack on top pull over to the curb and the subject who had come running down the hill get into this car. The man driving this station wagon was a dark complected white male. I tried to get across Elm street to stop the car and talk with subjects, but the traffic was so heavy I could not make it. I reported this incident at once to a secret service officer, whose name I do not know, then I left this area and went at once to the building and assisted in the search of the building.

Later that afternoon, I heard that the City had a suspect in custody and I called and reported the information about the suspect running down the hill and getting into a car to Captain Frite and was requested to come at once to City Hall. I went to the City Hall and identified the subject they had in custody as being the same person I saw running down this hill and get into the station wagon and leave the scene.

I recommend this case be declared

☐ Unfounded
☐ Suspicious (not cleared)
☐ Closed by Arrest

Case declared

☐ Suspicious (not cleared)
☐ Unfounded

Signed

Investigating Officer

Signed

Commuting Officer

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

Name of Complainant

Information

(From: J.C. Co)

I talk

the subject who

with him to Oak

on T.V. of Lee

said the man got

shot and the

also. He said

subject got off

I told

I recommend this case be declared

Signed

ued

CADIGAN EXHIBIT No. 10

NOT FOR	
PAY	
FR	

STATEMENT
DALLAS, TEXAS

day of November A.D. 19 63
Address 718 W. Clarendon, Dallas,

standing in a group of people
crete standard when the President
a Street. We were standing at the
was coming toward us and all of
shot. The President jumped up
ught was a firecracker had went
was just like an explosion and
irectly in front of us and I was
the side of the head. Then he
g his middle section. Then we
e were in direct path of fire.
of the President. He kinda fell
m. Then the car sped away and
that little mound. I thought th
ind me, that was on an elevation
b. I do not recall looking toward
d back in the vicinity of the

man J.

day of November A.D. 19 63
C. C. GENTRY
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

5323-Continued

COUNTY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 86

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 19 63
personally appeared Ernest Jay Owens, Address 3007 Peachtree,
36 Phone No. None Mesquite, Texas

Owens and says: Yesterday afternoon, Thursday, and while on my way home
work, I passed a man walking in a westerly direction on Wood Street,
as well as I can remember about Good-Lattimer Expressway. I was headed
in an Easterly direction in my car and this was sometime between 4:50pm
and 5:15pm. This man I saw was a White Male, about 5 foot 4 to 5 foot 6
inches tall and heavy build, not fat but large shoulders. This man was
carrying a foreign made rifle, long blue steel barrel and a long yellow
stock. This man was wearing a dark colored suit and was bareheaded. He
was carrying the gun on his right side in his right hand. As far as I
know I have never seen this man before and I could not be sure that I
could identify him if I ever saw him again. This man came out of a
parking lot with the gun in his hand. I can not be sure if this weapon
had a scope on it or not. I would say this man's age was between 35 and
40 years and he did not have glasses on.

Ernest Owens

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 19 63
C. M. Jones
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

STATEMENT
DALLAS, TEXAS

day of November A. D. 19 63
Address 718 W. Clarendon, Dallas,

standing in a group of people
ere standard when the President
n Street. We were standing at the
was coming toward us and all of
shot. The President jumped up
ught was a firecracker had went
was just like an explosion and
directly in front of us and I was
t the side of the head. Then he
g his middle section. Then we
ve were in direct path of fire.
of the President. He kinda fell
im. Then the car sped away and
f that little mound. I thought the
hind me, that was on an elevation
rb. I do not recall looking toward
ed back in the vicinity of the

Ernest J. Owens

OPTIONARY STATEMENT. Not Under Attack Form No. 88

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63
personally appeared Ernest Jay Owens, Address 3007 Peachtree,
16 Phone No. None Mesquite, Texas

and says: Yesterday afternoon, Thursday, and while on my way home
work, I passed a man walking in a westerly direction on Wood Street
well as I can remember about Good-Lattimer Expressway. I was headed
in an Easterly direction in my car and this was sometime between 4:30 p.m.
5:15 p.m. This man I saw was a White male, about 5 foot 4" to 5 foot 6"
tall and heavy build, not fat but large shoulders. This man was
carrying a foreign made rifle, long blue steel barrel and a long yellow
stock. This man was wearing a dark colored suit and was bareheaded. He
was carrying the gun on his right side in his right hand. As far as I
know I have never seen this man before and I could not be sure that I
could identify him if I ever saw him again. This man came out of a
parking lot with the gun in his hand. I can not be sure if this weapon
had a scope on it or not. I would say this man's age was between 35 and
40 years and he did not have glasses on.

Ernest Owens

day of November A. D. 19 63
C. C. GENTRY
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

o. 5323-Continued

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63
Ernest Owens
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

13

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 80

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 1963
personally appeared William Eugene Newman Address 718 W. Clarendon, Dallas, Texas
Age 22 Phone No. WH 8-6082

Deposits and says: Today at about 12:45 pm I was standing in a group of people on Elm Street near the west end of the concrete standard when the President's car turned left off Houston Street onto Elm Street. We were standing at the edge of the curb looking at the car as it was coming toward us and all of a sudden there was a noise, apparently gunshot. The President jumped up in his seat, and it looked like what I thought was a firecracker had went off and I thought he had realized it. It was just like an explosion and he was standing up. By this time he was directly in front of us and I was looking directly at him when he was hit in the side of the head. Then he fell back and Governor Connally was holding his middle section. Then we fell down on the grass as it seemed that we were in direct path of fire. It looked like Mrs. Kennedy jumped on top of the President. He kinda fell back and it looked like she was holding him. Then the car sped away and everybody in that area had run upon top of that little mound. I thought the shot had come from the garden directly behind me, that was on an elevation from where I was as I was right on the curb. I do not recall looking toward the Texas School Book Depository. I looked back in the vicinity of the garden.

William E. Newman Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 22nd day of November A.D. 1963
C. C. GENTRY
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

of State Washington has been
 interior of this fact.
 I was aware of its finding
 out of reference of 8 years in
 1952.
 request to the Secretary
 of State, he referred to you as
 letter to me, did not say
 about a Reverend
 I was trying to arrange
 matter, reliable information
 basis for the indemnity
 I have no doubt it was
 speculation which does
 reliable information.
 the U.S. law governing the
 reports and conduct abroad
 perfect right to visit in
 by I wish too.
 not violated, Section 1544,
 U.S. Code, therefore you

UPPER TYPE OR PRINT

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE
 PASSPORT APPLICATION

Section 1. (Applicant's Name)
 PART I TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

NAME: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
 ALIAS: NO
 SEX: MALE
 DATE OF BIRTH: OCT. 18, 1939
 PLACE OF BIRTH: NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 HEIGHT: 5-11
 WEIGHT: 160
 HAIR: BRN
 EYES: GRY
 COMPLEXION: Fair
 OCCUPATION: None
 ADDRESS: 711 N. Poydras St., New Orleans, LA.
 CITY: NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 STATE: LA.
 COUNTRY: U.S.A.

Section 2. (Applicant's Signature)
 SIGNATURE: [Signature]
 DATE: JUN 24 1963

Section 3. (Passport Office Use Only)
 PASSPORT NO: 092526
 ISSUED: JAN 25 '53
 EXPIRATION: JUN 25 '53

Section 4. (Applicant's Photo)
 PHOTO: [Photo]

Section 5. (Passport Office Use Only)
 PASSPORT NO: 092526
 ISSUED: JUN 24 1963
 EXPIRATION: JUN 25 '53

CADIGAN EXHIBIT No. 10

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX
CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that **LEE OSWALD** sex **M**
Je soussigné(e) certifie que
whose signature follows *[Signature]* of birth **OCT 18 39**
dont la signature suit (e) le
has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.
a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée

Date	Indicate by "X" whether Indiquer par "X" s'il s'agit de	Signature, professional status, and address Signature, qualité professionnelle, et adresse	Approved stamp Cachet d'approbation
JUN 8 1963	1a Primary vaccination performed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1b Primovaccination effectuée <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read as successful <input type="checkbox"/> Pris comme réussi <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Pas réussi <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>[Signature]</i> DR A.J. HIDEEL P.O. BOX 30016 NEW ORLEANS, LA.	JUN 10 1963 <i>[Stamp]</i>
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Revaccination		
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Revaccination		

THE VALIDITY OF THIS CERTIFICATE shall extend for a period of 3 years, beginning 8 days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the country in which the vaccination is performed. (In the United States this stamp is obtained at a State health department or at a local health department, or, in the case of a designated yellow fever vaccination center, the seal of the Public Health Service, or the special "S-C" stamp approved by the latter service.)

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it

Official Information: This stamp is issued by the health administration of the country in which the vaccination is performed. In the United States, this stamp is obtained at a State health department or at a local health department, or, in the case of a designated yellow fever vaccination center, the seal of the Public Health Service, or the special "S-C" stamp approved by the latter service.



COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

Ref: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Death of President
Office

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date 11-23-63

Mr. Decker,

About 8:00 am this morning, while in the presence of Allen Sweett, I talked to Sorrels the head of the Dallas Secret Service. I advised him that for the past few months at a house at 3126 Harlandale some Cubans have been having meetings on the week ends and were possibly connected with the "Freedom For Cuba Party" of which Oswald was a member.

11-26-63

I don't know what action the Secret Service has taken but I learned today that sometime between seven days before the president was shot and the day after he was shot these Cubans moved from this house. My informant stated that subject Oswald had been to this house before.

Buddy Walters

I recommend this case be declared

Unfounded ☐
Inactive (not cleared) ☐
Cleared by Arrest ☐

Case declared

Inactive (not cleared) ☐
Unfounded ☐

Signed

Investigating Officer

Signed

Commanding Officer

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

SUP

Name of Complainant

ASSASSINATION OF

John Wiseman, Boy

DET

I was standing in when the President's more cars had passed I ran at once to the street when the street, then across his motorcycle and the grass said the the old Sexton Building who said her boss. She said the shot at Sexton Building. I asked some woman how I left the building building. I ran up some help to search and started up into locked on the inside back down the stairs on the 2nd floor and in it. A better so got started on the hells. An officer on one side of the see if we could if was filled with be Sheriff Eugene Boe of me in the aisle end of the aisle of the aisle so the Crime Lab came and boxes and then came back to the Moorman was in the

I recommend this case be declared

Signed

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

Assassination Of President Kennedy

Offense

(Report of activities of Deputy Sheriff Harold E. Elkins)

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date 11-26-63

On the day of this offense I was standing in front of the sheriff's office at 505 Main St., which is a block south and just around the corner from the building from which the shots were fired. Just a few seconds after the president's car had passed my location I heard a shot ring out, a couple of seconds elapsed and then two more shots ring out. I immediately ran to the area from which it sounded the shots had been fired. This is an area between the railroads and the Texas School Book Depository which is east of the railroads. There were several other officers in this area and we secured it from the public. After searching this area for about ten minutes and not finding any evidence, I went to a tower that overlooks the railroad yards and also has a vantage point over the area around the school book building. I talked to an employee there and he gave me the descriptions of two automobiles that he had seen in the area just a few minutes earlier. When I went back outside I learned from the other officers that it had been established that the shots were fired from the school book building. I went to the building and found that several officers were inside and others were gathering outside. I then went back to the street and mixed with the crowds trying to get people who were witnesses to the tragedy. After I had brought several people to the office I went to TV Station WFAA and got two witnesses who had been taken there by some reporter. A while later a City of Dallas policeman came to our office with three prisoners who he had arrested on the railroad yards. I took these three to the city jail and turned them over to Dept. Fritz. I then came back to the sheriff's office where I remained the rest of the day talking to witnesses and taking statements.

Squad 33
Elkins

I recommend this case be declared

☐ Unfounded
☐ Inactive (not cleared)
☐ Cleared by Arrest

Case declared

☐ Inactive (not cleared)
☐ Unfounded

Signed

Investigating Officer

Signed

Commanding Officer

Name of Complainant

Offense

I, and Officer

Courts Bldg.

Kennedy pass

heard 3 shot

Officer Smith

We saw people

Officers and

I went to the

search this

I talked to

this entire

I then went to

going in along

I did not go

I took 1 man

I did not leave

I did not take

I recommend this case be

Signed W.W.

+ 3 copies

STATEMENT
DALLAS, TEXAS

day of November A. D. 19 63
Address 718 W. Clarendon, Dallas, Texas

standing in a group of people
crete stand when the President
m Street. We were standing at the
was coming toward us and all of
shot. The President jumped up
was just like an explosion and
directly in front of us and I was
n the side of the head. Then he
ng his middle section. Then we
we were in direct path of fire.
of the President. He kinda fell
in. Then the car sped away and
f that little mound. I thought the
hind me, that was on an elevation
rb. I do not recall looking toward
ed back in the vicinity of the

women J.

day of November A. D. 19 63
G. C. GENTRY
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 80

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63
personally appeared Ernest Jay Owens, Address 3005 Peachtree, Mesquite, Texas
Age 36, Phone No. None

Owens and says: Yesterday afternoon, Thursday, and while on my way home
work, I passed a man walking in a westerly direction on Mood Street
as well as I can remember about Good-Lattimer Expressway. I was headed
in an easterly direction in my car and this was sometime between 4:57pm
and 5:15pm. This man I saw was a White Male, about 5 foot 4 to 5 foot 6
tall and heavy build, not fat but large shoulders. This man was
carrying a foreign made rifle, long blue steel barrel and a long yellow
stock. This man was wearing a dark colored suit and was bareheaded. He
was carrying the gun on his right side in his right hand. As far as I
know I have never seen this man before and I could not be sure that I
could identify him if I ever saw him again. This man came out of a
parking lot with the gun in his hand. I can not be sure if this weapon
had a scope on it or not. I would say this man's age was between 35 and
40 years and he did not have glasses on.

Ernest Owens

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63
Em Jones
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

+ 3 copies
J.C. Price

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 80

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 1963
personally appeared Mr. J.C. Price, Address 2602 Antor, Dallas
Age 62, Phone No. WH 1 1940 Bus. Terminal Annex, Gen. Service RI 8 50
Deposes and says:- Ext 3105

This day at about 1235 PM I was on the roof of the Termaniel Annex Bldg on the NE Corner when the presidential Motorcade came down Main to Houston, North Houston and then West on Elm. The cars had proceeded West on Elm and were just a short distance from the Tripple underpass, when I saw Gov. Connolly slump over. I did not see the president as his car had gotten out of my view under the underpass. There was a volley of shots, I think five and then much later, maybe as much as five minutes later another one. I saw one man run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots. This man had a white dress shirt, no tie and khaki colored trousers. He appeared to be long and dark and his agility running could be about 25 years of age. He had something in his hand. I couldn't be sure but it may have been a head piece. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

J.C. Price

Before
personally appeared
Age 17
Deposits and says:-
My husband
approaching
both studs
neither of
we had to
on House
security
affair of
which was
there was
man. I I
anything
we didn't
passed wh
down town
hickfire t
records th
that is al

NE corner
818

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22 day of Nov A.D. 1963
John R. Price
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 80

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 1961

personally appeared Mr. J.C. Price, Address 2602 Astor, Dallas

Age 62, Phone No. MI 1 1940 Bus. Terminal Annex, Gen. Service RI 8 St.
Ext 3105

Deposits and says:

This day at about 1235 PM I was on the roof of the Terminal Annex Bldg on the
NE Corner when the presidential Motorcade came down Main to Houston, North
Houston and then West on Elm. The cars had proceeded West on Elm and was
just a short distance from the Tripple underpass, when I saw Govs Connolly
slump over. I did not see the president as his car had gotten out of my
view under the underpass. There was a volley of shots, I think five and then
much later, maybe as much as five minutes later another one. I saw one man
run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots.
This man had a white dress shirt, no tie and khaki colored trousers. His
appearance to be long and dark and his ability running could be about 25 years
age. He had something in his hand. I couldn't be sure but it may have been
a head piece. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

J.C. Price

VOLUNTARY

Before

personally appeared

Age 17

Address MI 1 1940

Deposits and says:

My husband
approximate
both stuns
neither of
we had to
en Houston
security
affair which
was there
wasn't
anything
he didn't
passed up
down town
backfire
seconds
that is all

*92-1000
1961*

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22 day of Nov A.D. 1961

John P. ...
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued

83

Dallas Texas Dec. 2, 1963

by stories that have been of our late President, John Kennedy days talked to many including many from the time giving a reporter Dallas. As a reporter at the counter ing my TV enjoying the drink the President had been shot coincidence it was that I a gunman when I recognized had me now I could remember to him that the picture that had caused me a hard transaction's of business with Pandley was the reporter. Ago Mr. Aubrey Lewis had ter, he expected to get some ID and come back. he returned about one hour card and was paid a small made and party left the d like to pinch the head's

a party being in the office are made attempt to wait ng and exacting and we were to assist her, he was and delivery on telegraph being e had telegraph equipment over private lines but I ish would be a collect this service, the telegraph the sender used the pay for

S.C.
G. H. Hamblen
Location of
at Dallas, Texas

5
3005

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 4, 1963

Mr. Wilcox:

This statement refers to a portion of Mr. Hamblen's written statement dated Dec. 2 in which Mr. Hamblen stated that he recalls I had trouble paying a money order to a man named Oswald several weeks ago because the payee did not have proper identification; that Oswald was informed to get some identification and return and he would be paid; that he did return about an hour later with a Navy identification card and a library card and was paid a small sum of money.

I do recall relieving Mr. Archie Rowell on Tuesday, Oct. 22, on the early night money order position, while Mr. Rowell was relieving Mrs. Sedwell during the last week of her vacation. As I recall, I did have difficulty paying a small money order to a man, who struck me as being a "feminine type" person, however, I cannot remember his name. The reason I happen to recall the incident out of the great number of money orders paid by me at the front counter is because he gave me so much trouble regarding such a small money order. While I do not remember the name of the payee, I do recall it was delivered to some one at the Y.M.C.A. on North Ervay Street. I also recall the payee of the money order in question was accompanied by another man of Spanish descent.

Aubrey Lewis

Exhibit No. 3006 on depositing
Lamar & Wilcox at Dallas,
Texas - 3/3/64

W. H. Wilcox

WILCOX EXHIBIT 3006

WILCOX EXHIBIT No. 3006

N.O. LA.

1/11/67

NOTE:

LATIN MAY BE
"R. NARVAEZ" who
checked into YMCA on
10/3/63 & was in next
room with Ruby.
J.S. 745



MEMORANDUM

May 14, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS II
(Al Campbell)

Today I interviewed AL CAMPBELL who told me that he worked for BANNISTER around 1958 and 1959, and again around 1962 and 1963. He said he did everything for BANNISTER which ranged from investigator to undercover work trying to get information on Communist groups in the City. He said that BANNISTER liked him and gave him the keys to his files, however, he said there were some files that only BANNISTER had access to. He said that CELIA PIZZO knew BANNISTER very well and may be able to give us some information.

He said that he never saw SHAW with OSWALD or FERRIE or BANNISTER. He said that JOANNE BURTON was a secretary for BANNISTER in 1962 and may be able to give us some information about the files.

He says that he remembers TIGER JIM IVEY (whose name came up in connection with the Friends of Democratic Cuba) and BOB GRANT as two people who were working undercover with BANNISTER. He says that he remembers these two individuals because they were bad actors and were capable of doing anything. He said that both have New Orleans police records and both are ex-Marines.

CAMPBELL said that BANNISTER worked closely with RAY HUFF and the C.I.A. and had a lot to do with the overthrow of President Arbenaz of Guatemala. CAMPBELL said that BANNISTER worked closely with both the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. CAMPBELL said that in September of 1959, he helped train the Guatemalan Airborne for President Fuentis in Guatemala.

CAMPBELL said that TIGER JIM IVEY was an ex-boxer who worked as a barker at the El Morocco Bar on Bourbon Street.

CAMPBELL said that he was with THORNLEY and CARL BOCH in the Bourbon House on the night of the assassination. He said that THORNLEY told him in the presence of BOCH that he (THORNLEY) knew OSWALD in New Orleans. THORNLEY said that he disagreed with the newspaper reports about OSWALD in New Orleans and said that OSWALD was in New Orleans more times than the paper stated. THORNLEY said that he wrote a book about OSWALD and OSWALD either saw him or stayed with him while he was in New Orleans. THORNLEY also told CAMPBELL and BOCH while looking at television reports on the assassination, that "It could not have happened to a nicer guy," (referring to Kennedy). BOCH then got angry at THORNLEY and told him to shut up.

CAMPBELL also said that he knew FERRIE from the Lakefront Airport. He said that he has never seen FERRIE with SHAW. He said that when FERRIE's picture appeared in the paper in regard to our investigation, FERRIE told him, "I'm a dead man."

CAMPBELL said that he and his brother, DAN, were in the Bethlehem Orphans Home and were there around the same time that OSWALD was there (around 1946).

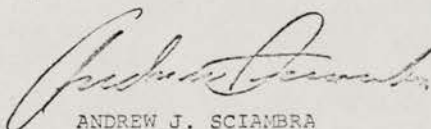
CAMPBELL says that he remembers seeing JOHN MEADOWS somewhere around the Quarter, possibly with THORNLEY. He also said that there was a C.I.A. man who worked closely with BANNISTER by the name of JIM. This person also worked as an announcer for WNOE.

CAMPBELL said that he also knows GORDON NOVEL and introduced NOVEL to MARLENE MANCUSO.

CAMPBELL also kept asking if we ever talked with BEAUBOUF. He seems to believe that BEAUBOUF can help us. He also asked if there is a possibility that we may have SHAW and BANNISTER mixed up.

I told him that we would check out some of the information he gave us and contact him again, and he said he would be glad to help.

CAMPBELL admitted that he seemed to have come in contact with many of the people whose names have come up in our investigation. He said that he would try to think of anything that would be of some benefit to us. He can be reached at Flight, Incorporated, at the Lakefront Airport.



ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

M E M O R A N D U M

May 14, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS II
(Interview with DAN CAMPBELL)

I interviewed DAN CAMPBELL who is currently living at 309 Leeway Drive in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, telephone number 344-1103.

CAMPBELL informed me that he did work at the Lakefront Airport for a while but did not work out there until after FERRIE's death. He told me that he would get the name of a policeman on the New Orleans Police Force who told me that FERRIE and OSWALD were together at the Lakefront Airport. He said that this policeman seemed to defend FERRIE quite a bit. He also told me that we should talk to SAMUEL WILLIAMS who is on the New Orleans Police Force and who was in the Marine Corps with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at LTA in Santa Monica, California.

CAMPBELL stated that he worked at Cosimos as a bartender and CLAY SHAW used to come in just about every afternoon for a drink or two. He said that SHAW always sat with the same group of people who were all homosexuals. He said that BILL STEELE owned the bar and was a member of the SHAW click. He said that this was during the spring and summer of 1963. CAMPBELL said that OSWALD's face looks familiar, but he can't place it.

CAMPBELL said he worked for BANNISTER in the summer of 1963 as an investigator. He said that DELPHINE ROBERTS was BANNISTER's secretary and was closest to BANNISTER. He said that he remembers being in BANNISTER's office one day when DELPHINE came in and told him that there was a Communist giving out literature on the corner of Canal and Camp. He said that he took a walk down there but when he got there, everybody was gone.

CAMPBELL said that he was involved in anti-Castro activity in the summer of 1963. He said that he and AL PERRIN, PERRIN's wife Rose Marie, and RALPH LATAPIE (who has a brother on the New Orleans Police Force) had a boat named the "Mariner" which they were using in conjunction with their anti-Castro activities. CAMPBELL said that PERRIN owned the boat and that they were getting their supplies from the C.T.A. PERRIN now lives in Silver Springs, Maryland, which is right outside of Washington, DC. CAMPBELL said that they met with SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH who wanted them to run supplies into Cuba. He said there was another boat called "Tiana". CAMPBELL said that ARCACHA met him at the dock in New Orleans with two other Cubans. One was a

1952 Olympic gold medal swimmer, and the other one was an ex-minister of rails in Cuba under Batista.

CAMPBELL said that he and PERRIN and LATAPIE actually used the boat to bring supplies close to the Isle of Cuba where they were met by other boats which took the supplies into the island. CAMPBELL said that the supplies were being furnished by the C.I.A. and actually had the United States Government stenciled on the boxes.

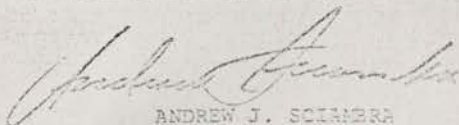
CAMPBELL says he does not know SHAW and did not know FERRIE. CAMPBELL said that ARACHA told them that the Mardi Gras Corporation would furnish guns and supplies for them to take into Cuba. CAMPBELL said that they kept their boat at the Ft. Pike Canal. CAMPBELL said that he was never at the training camp across the lake personally but knew of its existence. He said that AL PERRIN could tell us where the training camp was. He also said that ED THORPE (who hangs out at the Annex) used to go to the training camp across the lake. He said that THORPE was a gun nut and had the Liberty Gun Sales in Covington, Louisiana. He said that THORPE was a Green Beret in the Army.

CAMPBELL said that while working for BANNISTER in connection with the National States Rights Party, he met a man who introduced himself as JAMES EARL RAY. He later found out that this person's real name was RAY LEARHART who used to drive the Magazine bus for Public Service. He said that he introduced this man to DEREK and MONA FRIER who were associated with the Blue Shirts of Louisiana.

CAMPBELL said that all of this happened to him after he got out of the Marine Corps in September of 1961, after three years of service. CAMPBELL said that while he was working at Cosimos, he saw DEAN ANDREWS who would come into the place occasionally. He said that the person who talked to SHAW more than anyone else was a man called CAPTAIN BOB. He said that BILL BOONE and ED were also in the SHAW group. CAMPBELL said that he cannot place SHAW with either FERRIE or OSWALD. CAMPBELL also said that OSWALD studied at the Latter Library and the Library in the John Hancock Building. He said that he checked out books from both places.

He also said that B'NAI BRITH worked closely with BANNISTER and they exchanged information. He says that BANNISTER was a fanatic on Communism and had a file on everybody.

He said that on the day that DELPHINE ROBERTS came into the office and said "Those Communist are on Canal Street giving out leaflets," BANNISTER was talking with JACK MARTIN. He said that BANNISTER just looked at DELPHINE and laughed. He said that he thought that this was peculiar in light of BANNISTER's hatred for Communist. He said that BANNISTER never told him to go check it out, but he went and checked it out on his own.


ANDREW J. SCIMERA

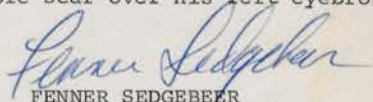
M E M O R A N D U M

April 7, 1967

TO: LOUIS IVON, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
FROM: SGT. FENNER SEDGEBEER, INVESTIGATOR
RE: SPECIAL INVESTIGATION - ELMER LEE TODD

The undersigned wishes to report that upon information received from Mr. Garrison to check out the above named subject as to being a teacher at the Live Oak Public School, located at 3128 Constance Street, a check was made of the school rooms and it was verified that MR. TODD was a teacher at this school, however, he was not in his classroom at this time. The Assistant Principal, Mr. Elroy Scott, was contacted and it was learned that LEE TODD was employed as a temporary teacher on September 7, 1965. His classes consist of Math and Business Math. He is presently residing at 1115 Burgundy Street, telephone 524-5010. It was additionally learned that he is living with a BOB COUSINS who also is a Math and Science teacher at the Live Oak School and was temporarily hired by the School Board at the same time that TODD was hired. Both TODD and COUSINS gave as a previous address 1013 Soniat Street. It was also noted that a P. O. Box 50472 (Zip Code 70150) and a telephone number - Tw-5-5376, were listed by TODD.

TODD, at the present time, does not appear to weigh as much as when the identification photograph was taken. However, he is still of a muscular build. He does have a slight, noticeable scar over his left eyebrow.


FENNER SEDGEBEER

FS/leb

MEMORANDUM

June 6, 1969

TO: JAMES L. ALCOCK, Assistant District Attorney

FROM: CAPT. FREDERICK A. SOULE, SR., Investigator

RE: SHAW LEADS (2) - Report on interview with ALICE GUIDROZ, WF, and REGINA FRANCHEVICH, WF, as a result of interview with BOOTSIE GAY (Item #2)

On April 24, 1969, CLARA FLOURNOY, known as BOOTSIE GAY stated she saw a document (her statement on record) at G. WRAY GILL's office that she suspected was a sketch of the John F. Kennedy murder scene in Dallas.

On Monday, June 2, 1969, both of G. WRAY GILL's receptionists came into the office and were interviewed regarding the chart or sketch.

ALICE GUIDROZ stated that she had never seen such a chart or sketch. She stated that she knew BOOTSIE GAY as a client of GILL's, she knew FERRIE who acted as an investigator for GILL. She said she did not know SHAW except for the newspaper accounts. She had never seen SHAW and FERRIE together and has no knowledge to prove that they knew each other.

ALICE GUIDROZ stated that on Saturday, the day following the assassination, she was not working and that she was in Baton Rouge staying at the Continental Hotel and that she was there for the purpose of seeing LSU play football.

REGINA FRANCHEVICH as a result of questioning furnished the following information: She does not recall seeing such a document (a copy of drawing by BOOTSIE GAY was shown to her). She appeared to be evasive and most answers given by her were, "I don't remember".

She knew DAVE FERRIE, did not know CLAY SHAW and she is unable to link SHAW and FERRIE together in any fashion. She appeared to be extremely nervous.


FREDERICK A. SOULE, SR.

sk

JG

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M E M O R A N D U M

June 20, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: WILLIAM R. ALFORD, JR, Assistant D. A.

RE: LEASE OF ELMWOOD PLANTATION LEAD

In checking out this lead I went to the Gretna Courthouse in Jefferson Parish in an attempt to check the conveyance records. The results of my efforts were negative. It seems that Illinois Central Railroad owns the property known as the Elmwood Plantation and have consistently maintained a policy of not recording leases on the property.

On May 23, 1969 I telephoned a Mr. Wence Cerne, General Attorney for Illinois Central Railroad. (A/C 312 - WA-2-4811) in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Cerne was very cooperative and agreed to have his office research the lease history of the Elmwood Plantation.

Attached hereto is the response which I received from Mr. Cerne, which I think is self explanatory.

WILLIAM R. ALFORD, JR.

WRAjr/leb
Attachment

Illinois Central Railroad

135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago, Illinois 60605, Area Code 312-922-4811



Main Line of Mid-America

WENCE F. CERNE
General Attorney

June 17, 1969

Mr. William L. R. Alford, Jr.
Orleans Parish District Attorneys Office
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Dear Mr. Alford:

Since your recent telephone call, I have had our Real Estate Department search our land records relative to the history of lease of the property upon which is located the restaurant known as Elmwood Plantation near Harahan, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

I am advised that the property was leased in May of 1928 to a Mr. J. Lemann, who, in 1938, assigned his interests to Mr. Durel Black, who also owned the improvements on the property. Effective January 1, 1946, the lease was assigned to Mrs. Marie Attaway Monteleone, who married Mr. Lionel F. T. Stone.

In 1962, Mrs. Stone subleased the property to Dr. Robert P. Holmes, who in turn subleased the property to the Matranga family. Shortly thereafter, a sublease agreement was reached with Mr. N. Mosca, by which the restaurant is operated upon the premises by Elmwood Plantation Restaurant, Inc., of which Joseph Marcello is President.

The lease to Mrs. Stone was cancelled July 31, 1967, and a new lease was executed with Elmwood Plantation, Inc. It is our understanding that Mrs. Stone had been divorced and married Mr. Oliver L. Miller and that she sold the improvements on the property to Elmwood Plantation, Inc.

Our people advise that neither the name "Clay Shaw" nor the name "Clay Bertrand" appear in our records relative to this property.

Very truly yours,

For the file
of
Paul Alford

M E M O R A N D U M

April 15, 1969

TO: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant D. A.
FROM: CAPT. F. A. SOULE, SR., Investigator
SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT

Sir:

I mailed 2 pictures, one of Juanita O'Brien and the other of John Meadows, to Bob Warman, step-father to Eddie Porter. I requested him to forward the pictures to Porter in California for verification.

I also learned from Juanita's sister, Shirley Roe, 1511 St. Maurice, phone 279-0311, that Juanita has a good friend by the name of Johnny Serra or Cerra who was residing in the 2800 block. This could be the man John that Eddie Porter refers to. I have made attempts to locate such an individual in the 2200 block of Burgundy, but as of this date I have been unsuccessful.

I have mailed out a subpoena to Al Clark listed in your records under Item 2.

Under Item 4 "Fag Ball in J-P" have names of all arrested subjects. Have been attempting to locate Deputy Donald Reggio (he is my brother-in-law) who participated in the fag ball arrest, to ascertain from him if there is anything that happened that does not reflect in the official report. Apparently Reggio is on furlough at this time as no one answers his phone at home.

In regard to Juanita, I have checked several addresses given to me by friends of hers. At 1012 Elysian Fields, Apt. 5, she moved about a month ago. Yesterday, 4/14/69, I received information that she is presently staying with a Hungarian in a rooming house at 532 St. Philip Street. She is aware that we are looking for her, and I believe that she will be a reluctant witness. However, I will continue to attempt to locate her.

SOULE

Correct Address
538 St Philip
Jpt 22

11
For
MR Jim GARRISON

M E M O R A N D U M

April 18, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS II (41 Page Report)

Yesterday I had a meeting with GENERAL WADE concerning the 41 page report that the Louisiana State Police prepared for the Warren Commission. GENERAL WADE seemed cooperative and said that he would contact THOMAS and KNIGHT in a attempt to get a copy of the complete report and would then contact me.

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

M E M O R A N D U M

April 21, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW Leads - 2) Memo dated 3/28/69
AL CLARK LEAD

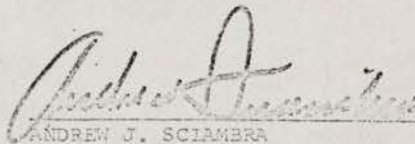
Capt. Soule and I interviewed AL CLARK today in regard to his previous statement that he had given to WEISBERG. According to WEISBERG's statement CLARK said that ANDREWS introduced OSWALD to him in the Summer of 1963 at Dixieland Hall. Today CLARK said that WEISBERG was trying to put words in his mouth and what he actually told WEISBERG was that OSWALD looked familiar to him and that it was possible that he may have seen him around Dixieland Hall or the Bourbon House. However, he said that he cannot definitely say that he has ever seen OSWALD and he cannot definitely say that ANDREWS introduced OSWALD to him at Dixieland Hall.

He said that he did see ANDREWS and GORDON NOVEL together at Dixieland Hall on several occasions. NOVEL was trying to work out some kind of deal for the World's Fair and ANDREWS was his attorney.

CLARK said he met SHAW on two or three occasions. The first time he met SHAW was at a party which was given at BERNADAS-WEISS Art Studio (now called Studio Jewells). BERNADAS and WEISS were giving the party in honor of some author who had just written a book. He said he does not remember the author or the book now. He said he also saw SHAW again at an art show which was held at the International House for PATTI BANNISTER (PATTI BANNISTER is married to GUY BANNISTER's nephew).

CLARK said he met KERRY THORNLEY on one occasion and that was when THORNLEY came to town as a result of our Grand Jury subpoena. He said he met THORNLEY through CLINT BOLTON.

CLARK said he knows BOOTSIE GAY but does not know JOHN DOTT.


ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

sk

Memo dated 3/28/69

Shaw Lead #2

AL CLARK

MEMORANDUM

May 5, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS II FILE
(MAX HILL LEAD)

Lt. Fred Soule and I interviewed JULES WEISS and MIKE BERNADAS in regard to OSWALD coming into their store in 1963 (July) seeking employment. WEISS informed me that OSWALD just walked into his store one day seeking a job as a photographer. WEISS said that he never did introduce himself and merely said that he had experience in photography and was seeking work in that field. WEISS said that he told him that he did not need any help and referred him to MAX HILL and JACK BEACH, 709 Royal Street. WEISS said that OSWALD thanked him and before he left asked him for fifty cents. WEISS said that this surprised him because OSWALD was neat and did not look like a panhandler. He said OSWALD did not ask for full-time employment but said that he was looking for part-time work to hold him over. WEISS said that he never told anyone about this incident as it was quite insignificant. He said that after the assassination he recognized OSWALD's picture as the person who came into his store looking for a job, however, he said that he still didn't tell anyone about this incident.

WEISS said that sometime in early December, the FBI came to his place of business and asked him if OSWALD had tried to get a job from him. He told the FBI that he thought that the person whom he had talked to was OSWALD, but that OSWALD never introduced himself. The FBI told him that they knew it was OSWALD because OSWALD had used BERNADAS & WEISS as a reference on one of his job applications. The FBI said that OSWALD had put on the application that he worked there for three months. WEISS said that he gave the FBI the same story that he gave us and said that the FBI thanked him and that was the last he heard about the matter.

We then talked to BERNADAS and BERNADAS was not working there at the time and therefore could be of no help in this matter.

WEISS informed us that he knows CLAY SHAW from seeing him around the Quarter and that on two occasions SHAW came to a book review party that he had given for two authors. He says that he has never seen SHAW with OSWALD or FERRIE and that he has never seen FERRIE in person and that he only saw OSWALD on this one occasion.



ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

*Memorandum dated 3/22/69
Re: Max Hill*

M E M O R A N D U M

May 16, 1969

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: SHAW LEADS II
(Interview with BOB GUZMAN)

GUZMAN informed me that he was not an investigator for GUY BANNISTER and was not in BANNISTER's office in conjunction with undercover work that he was doing for FRANK MANNING.

GUZMAN said that he saw FERRIE about twice and never talked to him. GUZMAN doesn't know OSWALD or SHAW. GUZMAN said that he remembers a MR. GRAHAM who was an investigator for a Sovereignty Commission during the Jimmie Davis regime. GUZMAN said that he did not give the FBI any information about LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that basically he does intelligence work for FRANK MANNING and his contracting business is his cover. He says that he did go around Thompson's Cafe on St. Charles, but he never saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He said that we should talk to LAWRENCE GUACHERAU who did quite a bit of work for BANNISTER and may be able to give us some information on OSWALD. He said that DELPHINE ROBERTS would be best of all though. He said that FRANK VOEKEL, an attorney, was the head of the Sovereignty Commission under Jimmie Davis and may be able to give us some information.



ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

M E M O R A N D U M

April 15, 1969

TO: WILLIAM R. ALFORD, JR., Assistant District Attorney
FROM: KENT A. SIMMS, Investigator
RE: LOUIS N. RICO, SR.

On April 11, 1969, Detective Simms through an investigation learned that one LOUIS N. RICO, SR., had made a loan on September of 1965, of \$3,009.00, from the National Bank of Commerce, Main Branch, phone number 529-1371. Simms contacted a MR. MEYERS with the National Bank of Commerce and requested that he make an effort to locate MR. RICO's application for the loan so that the officer could attain any personal references, etc., from this application. MR. MEYERS related that these records should be in the warehouse at this time and that MR. RICO made the loan to purchase an automobile from Durham Motors, phone number 486-5981.

Detective Simms at this point called Durham Motors and spoke with the manager, and he stated that their records would not reflect any personal history on MR. RICO.

Detective Simms again contacted MR. MEYERS on April 14, 1969, at the National Bank of Commerce and MR. MEYERS related that an effort was made to locate the files on one LOUIS N. RICO, SR., but that they could not be found.

Detective Simms did learn from another source that in February 1966, LOUIS N. RICO, SR., along with his wife, MARY, resided at 1434 Polymnia Street, New Orleans, Louisiana and had since then moved to an unknown location.

Also on April 14, 1969, Detective Simms spoke with a MRS. MELANCON at the Buck Kreih's Company located on Tchoupitoulas Street, which was the previous employment of MR. LOUIS RICO. MRS. MELANCON related that the company had no information in regard to a forwarding address nor did they have an application on file for MR. RICO. MRS. MELANCON said that this was not an unusual procedure since he was a machinist, but that they kept a daily time card on him which would not reflect any personal history, etc.

Any further developments in regard to LOUIS N. RICO, SR., will follow in a supplemental memorandum.

KENT A. SIMMS

*Memo dated 3/24/69
Trans. to IL*

M E M O R A N D U M

April 24, 1969

TO: JAMES L. ALCOCK, Exec. Assistant D. A.
FROM: CAPT. FREDERICK A. SOULE, SR., Investigator
RE: INTERVIEW WITH:
CLARA FLOURNOY "BOOTSIE" GAY UNDER ITEM #2,
AL CLARK INTERVIEW.

In answer to a subpoena, Bootsie Gay came into the office on this date at about 2:45 p.m. She stated to Soule and Mr. James Alcock that she resides at 528 Dumaine Street, and is employed at Max Hills Painting Suppliers located at 629 St. Peter Street - telephone: 523-9302.

She stated that just prior to the assassination she was having G. WRAY GILL do some legal work of a civil nature for her. She made several trips to GILL'S office and observed DAVID FERRIE who had an office at GILL'S office, and she understood that FERRIE was an investigator for GILL.

The day following the John Kennedy assassination, a Saturday, she (MRS. GAY), went to GILL'S office and observed that two female employees were cleaning out FERRIE'S desk. She saw a chart or a sketch, and what caught her eye was the fact that this chart had ELM written on what appeared to be a street. There was also a building and on the street was a square with letters "VIP" written in this square.

MRS. GAY stated that she remarked to the receptionist that this should be turned over to the F.B.I. The receptionist then picked it off the desk and threw it in the trash can stating it was nothing.

MRS. GAY stated that she then took the document from the trash can stating that she would give it to the F.B.I. The receptionist then grabbed the document from Mrs. Gay's hand and again threw it in the trash can.

MRS. GAY seemed to be about 60 years, reasonably intelligent, slightly nervous and very cooperative. She appears to be the type of individual that likes to see justice prevail.

CAPT. FRED SOULE, SR.

M E M O R A N D U M

April 25, 1969

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: CLIENCY J. NAVARRE, Investigator
RE: ROBERT STRATTON, Lead # VII

The above lead referred to Robert Stratton seeing Shaw and two men hunting on the T & R Demolishing Company grounds in Algiers, La.

Officer Navarre could find no listing in the 1965 through 1968 phone directory on one Robert Stratton. The information center of the Telephone Company also had no listing.

In reference to the T & R Demolishing Company, the 1965 phone directory had no such listing. In the 1967 and 1968 directory the T & R Demolishing Company was listed at 418 N. Johnson Street with a telephone listing under number 822-4470. A check of this number revealed that it was disconnected with no new listing.

The name of "QUAERE" was also checked in all directories with negative results.

Cliency J. Navarre

M E M O R A N D U M

April 24, 1969

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: CLIENCY NAVARRE, Investigator
SUBJECT: CLAY L. SHAW and ARTHUR J. BIDDISON
OIL COMPANY CREDIT CARD

On April 3, 1969, Officer Navarre was assigned to check all local oil companies in the Louisiana area for possible credit cards issued in the names of CLAY L. SHAW and ARTHUR J. BIDDISON during the year 1963.

Both names were checked through the following companies with negative results and a copy of the replies are attached.

1. Gulf Oil Company - U.S.
2. American Oil Company
3. Texaco Inc.
4. Tenneco Inc.
5. Phillips Petroleum Co.

Since a check was made in the past with Shell Oil Company on CLAY L. SHAW, Officer Navarre only checked with this company relative to ARTHUR J. BIDDISON with negative results of which a reply is attached.

A past check was also made with the Humble Oil & Refining Company on ARTHUR J. BIDDISON, so Officer Navarre made a check with this company only on CLAY L. SHAW, and the negative results are attached.

Clincy Navarre
CLIENCY NAVARRE

NOTE: A separate file has been compiled on the above and placed in the archives including all the letters of request and the replies. This file is listed as "OIL COMPANIES".

CN/leb
Attachments

M E M O R A N D U M

May 9, 1969

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: CLIENCY NAVARRE, Investigator
RE: PROPERTY LOCATED 2429-33 Napoleon Avenue

On May 8, 1969, a check of City Hall records revealed that ANNA MATTLE McBEATH is listed as the owner of the property located 2429-33 Napoleon Avenue. She has been the owner since 1943 to the present day.

This information is listed in Book 663 - Folio 428.

C. J. NAVARRE

M E M O R A N D U M

July 10, 1967

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator

FROM: CLIENCY NAVARRE, Investigator

RE: Interview with ELLIOT COLLINS HAY
W/M, age 44, residing at 521 St. Louis Street,
Apartment 8, New Orleans, Louisiana

With instructions from Louis Ivon, Officer Navarre contacted MR. ELLIOT HAY for an interview at his business address which is PAUL W. MCILEHNEY INSURANCE COMPANY located at 526-8 Gravier Street and requested his presence in the office of the District Attorney on Monday, July 10, 1967, at 11 o'clock A.M. MR. HAY arrived at the office at the stated time and was interviewed by the undersigned in the presence of Sgt. Sedgebeer and the following was learned:

MR. HAY arrived in New Orleans approximately January of 1959 at which time he assumed the position as assistant to the President of Motion Pictures Advertising Company and stayed at this employment until October of 1966. In October of 1966 HAY joined MCILEHNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, where he remained to this date. Subject is residing at 521 St. Louis Street, Apartment 8, known as the Buccaneer Apartments.

MR. HAY was asked if he was acquainted with CLAY SHAW or CLAY BERTRAND to which he stated that he has never known CLAY SHAW and doubts if he would recognize him. He is familiar with the name at this time from reading and seeing all of the publicity that has been given the District Attorney's investigation.

MR. HAY was asked if anyone had told him in confidence that they had met CLAY SHAW at a party in 1959 or 1960 and could identify him as being CLAY BERTRAND. MR. HAY stated that no one has ever revealed to him these facts. MR. HAY was further asked if he was acquainted with an insurance executive and he stated that his employer, MR. PAUL W. MCILEHNEY, JR., was the only insurance executive that he was acquainted with and not on a personal basis.

MR. HAY further stated that it was a complete surprise to him when he was notified in reference to this interview by the District Attorney's office. MR. HAY stated that he has been in poor health for the past two or three years and this limits him to practically no social life and at present he is only acquainted with four persons that he refers to as friends. MR. HAY stated that he has discussed the probe with his friends only because it was the topic of conversation due to the publicity given it by the newspapers and could only imagine one person who may have revealed to the District Attorney's office that he was connected in any way.

MR. HAY revealed that this person was the manager of the apartment where he resided and her name was LLONA GEORGE who resides at 517 St. Louis Street. MR. HAY stated that MRS. GEORGE is in the process of relocating in San Francisco, California, and that they have been in a disagreement over his rent payments. MR. HAY stated that MRS. GEORGE told him that she met CLAY SHAW at a real estate party but no reference was made that CLAY SHAW was known as CLAY BERTRAND.

This interview was concluded at 11:45 A.M. on July 10, 1967. An address check was made on MR. PAUL W. MCILEHNEY and it revealed that in 1961-62 his residence was 1208 Eighth Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A further check was made in the 1967 phone directory and he was listed at the same address.

CLENCY NAVARRE

Att.

HAY, Elliott - a 27 (?) year old male, Caucasian - residing in Apartment #8 at 821 St. Louis Street (Buccaneer Apartments) for (reportedly) the past six years.

The 1966 City Directory lists him as being employed as a Clerk at Motion Picture Advertising Corp., 1032 Carondelet Street, 525-2253. (He is known to have been employed there) However, a 1965 "updating" of his "credit sheet" with the New Orleans Retailers Credit Association shows that he is presently employed as an "Agent" with Westfeldt Bros. Insurance Division (526 Gravier Street - 525-7283) of Westfeldt Bros. Coffee Importers and Freight Brokers at 528 Gravier Street, 525-7283. From a source considered more than reliable, this subject is considered a known "fag" at his former place of employment, MPA. At the onset of the current investigation, this subject had confidentially revealed the following to the source:

---That he was "acquainted" with an insurance executive (identity unknown) locally, who he states can identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand. This "insurance executive" revealed to the subject some 3 or 4 months ago --- that he had met a Clay Bertrand at a "party" some 6 or 7 years (1959-60) ago, following which, approximately 2 years later (1961-62) he moved across the street (not stated) from Clay Shaw and was greatly surprised to find that Shaw was the same person he had met as Clay Bertrand at the "party" 2 years prior.---

(An examination of the City Directories back to 1964 fails to indicate any listing for an "insurance executive" residing on the even numbered (river) side of the 1300 block of Dauphine Street.)

to him when he was notified in reference to this interview by the District Attorney's office. MR. HAY stated that he has been in poor health for the past two or three years and this limits him to practically no social life and at present he is only acquainted with four persons that he refers to as friends. MR. HAY stated that he has discussed the probe with his friends only because it was the topic of conversation due to the publicity given it by the newspapers and could only imagine one person who may have revealed to the District Attorney's office that he was connected in any way.

This subject additionally confided to the information source that he felt more than sure that sooner or later he would be "called" by the District Attorney's office.

The subject has no name record with the New Orleans Police Department or The Sheriff's Offices, Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes, nor is known by name to the members of N.O.P.D.'s Vice Squad.

A significant thing is that he is currently employed with an insurance company.

The foregoing appears to warrant an interview with the subject.

MR. HAY further stated that it was a complete surprise to him when he was notified in reference to this interview by the District Attorney's office. MR. HAY stated that he has been in poor health for the past two or three years and this limits him to practically no social life and at present he is only acquainted with four persons that he refers to as friends. MR. HAY stated that he has discussed the probe with his friends only because it was the topic of conversation due to the publicity given it by the newspapers and could only imagine one person who may have revealed to the District Attorney's office that he was connected in any way.

MEMORANDUM

March 25, 1969

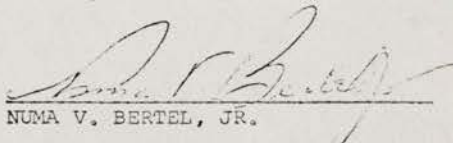
(Scianba)
(Alford)

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: NUMA V. BERTEL, JR., Assistant District Attorney

Col. AVENDANO of 4644 Mandeville Street, phone number 282-5203, called me today and stated that a Mr. Clinton Ledet of 308 Montgomery Street, Metairie, phone number 888-0765 was in his office and stated that an acquaintance of Ledet's whose name Mr. Ledet would not divulge at this time told him that he had overheard some people state that they had seen a group picture of the "Bayou Flying Club" and that the group included CLAY SHAW and DAVID FERRIE. He did not have any further information as to the time this picture was taken or where the picture was taken. He said he would attempt to check this matter further and he would call myself or Louis Ivon.

The reason for not divulging the name of his acquaintance is that the man apparently is employed by the government and has a fear of possibly losing his job. I assured him that no one would become involved and we would appreciate any evidence he could give us.

Incidentally, COL. AVENDANO was in your National Guard outfit.


NUMA V. BERTEL, JR.

sk

April 30, 1969

Captain Alvin Rankin
New Orleans Police Department
Personnel Department
715 S. Broad Street
New Orleans, Louisiana - 70119

Dear Captain Rankin:

Request copy of personnel history of ex-police officer
Lionel Hernandez.

Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

DETECTIVE LYNN LOISRL
District Attorney's Office

LL:bb

April 7, 1969

To Mr. Jim Albion, A.D.A.
 From Capt. F.H. Soule SR, Investigator
 Subject NAMES & ADDRESSES Given By
 ARRESTED HOMOSEXUALS WHO WERE
 ATTENDING A PARTY FOR PARTNERS ON
 2/25/62 AT 3000 EDELWOOD ST. LOCATED
 IN JEFFERSON PARISH

ALL SUBJECTS WERE WHITE MALES

- ① DONALD L. ALLEN, 9/20/33, 5'11", 165
 2213 BRIMMARD BORN MISS CHRISTIAN
- ② JAMES K. ART 1/7/29, 6', 175
 832 ST. PETER BORN CHICAGO
- ③ GILBERT J. BOVARD, 9/16/10, 5'10 1/2", 148
 358 W. MORELAND, BORN ROME, BORN DALLAS
- ④ JESSEY BARRELLING, 3/21/38, 5'8", 155
 800 ORLEANS ST. BORN N.O.
- ⑤ DAVID GILBERT BOILEY 4/23/29, 5'10", 130
 647 ST. PETER BORN ALBUQUERQUE
- ⑥ SAMUEL BOKOT, 2/4/28, 5'11", 155
 906 ST. ANN BORN BOSTON
- ⑦ ALBERT M. BARNHART, 11/15/37, 5'7", 135
 2803 GUY CROSSLAND, BORN N.O.
- ⑧ HERMAN G. BRADLEY 10/14/34, 5'11", 170
 2255 16 CHAIRBORNE BORN GREENSBORO, N.C.
- ⑨ JOHN HANLEY BROWN 5/6/23, 6'1", 150
 1231 DARTMOUTH ST. BORN SUGARLAND
- ⑩ RICHARD A. BISHOP, 3/2/16, 5'7", 130
 522 ORLEANS BORN CYPRESS, TEXAS
- ⑪ STANLEY D. BOWMAN, 4/14/25, 5'8", 150
 728 TOLHOUSE, BORN BORN ROME
- ⑫ WILSON R. BRANNERT, 2/7/24, 6', 150
 711 BOULEVARD BORN EVANSVILLE, IND.
- ⑬ MARTIN VINCENT GROSS 4/2/03, 5'11", 140
 1422 ST. ANNE ST. BORN ST. LOUIS

- (14) ANGELO T. ONETTA, 11/29/33, 5'10", 165
3134 ST. CLAUDE BORN N.O.
- (15) ROBERT C. CRAWELL, 1/21/40, 5'8", 172
933 DUMAIVE BORN UINDTOWN TENN.
- (16) EDWARD DITTEL CORTELLANNA, 5/22/32, 5'11", 160
5244 CAMP BORN N.O.
- (17) ARTHUR PAUL CODAO, 5/22/40, 6'1", 179
736 ROYAL BORN N.O.
- (18) JERRY RICHARD CHAMBERS, 12/23/19, 5'8", 160
1231 DEANOR BORN SAN DIEGO
- (19) NEEL JERRY DUNE, 4/29/31, 5'9", 138
2129 DUNSTON DR GREENSBORO BORN PRINCETON
- (20) CLAUDE LAURE DUBAS 11/4/44, 6'1", 150
736 ROYAL
- (21) MICKEL M. DEMORVILLE, 8/6/32, 5'8", 150
916 DUMAIVE BORN N.O.
- (22) DUDLEY T. DEFOUR, 6/3/31, 6'1", 175
1806 RICHMOND BORN N.O.
- (23) EUGENE A. DAVENTAY, 9/15/34, 5'10", 155
629 DUMAIVE BORN KENTUCKY, 600.
- (24) HENRIET DEARD, 8/8/25, 5'3", 131
515 ST. PIERRE
- (25) DEAN ARVID DIETRICK, 8/14/22, 5'7", 155
4914 ST. CHARLES BORN KENTUCKY, 600.
- (26) JEROME FRANK DOD, 12/1/31, 5'2", 160
1225 CHAMBERS BORN CHICAGO
- (27) CLAUDE H. DAVIS SR, 12/6/31, 5'9", 160
1321 CHAMBERS BORN KENTUCKY, 600.
- (28) JAMES L. DELWISSE, 4/16/32, 6'1", 175
1223 ST. MARY BORN HOUSTON
- (29) JAMES H. GLAZER, 8/13/36, 5'8", 155
629 BARRACKS BORN ANNISTON
- (30) LEONARD FRANK 5/1/30, 5'8", 152
736 ROYAL BORN N.O.

- (31) ZANE G. FOREMAN, 7/28/24, 5'8", 141
720 CHANCERS ST. BORN FAIRFIELD CONN.
- (32) AUGUST F. FRISVOLD, 9/30/37, 5'10", 164
4620 DRUIDS ST. BORN N.O.
- (33) DON J. FITZPATRICK, 6/24/28, 5'7", 155
1223 ST. MARY BORN N.O.
- (34) WILLIAM J. GILLO, 1/7/32, 5'8", 155
1824 DAPHNE BORN N.O.
- (35) STEWART K. GORD JR, 11/14/20, 5'9", 150
1601 CULIN ST (HART) BORN N.O.
- (36) PHILIP GOSW, 6/2/12, 6', 175
2235 CHANCERS ST. BORN N.O.
- (37) TRACY M. HENDRIX, 5'11 1/2", 145, 7/23/25
525 FAIRLAND GARDEN, BORN ALEXANDRIA
- (38) GEORGE A. HYMAN, 2/28/30, 5'11 1/2", 165
7139 SO CLAIRBORNE, BORN N.O.
- (39) RICHARD D. HENDERSON, 5/24/07, 5'10", 160
827 TOLBORE, BORN CHESAWARE PENN.
- (40) CHARLES THOMAS HENDERSON 1/12/29, 5'7", 130
300 BROOK ST LACAPARIE, BORN ALBANY GA
INTERVIEW
- (41) ALDO T. IBERARDE, 1/12/28, 5'6", 140
1212 BUREAU ST, BORN ALTON ILL.
- (42) WILLIAM P. JENNISON, 5/5/28, 6'2", 165
935 BUREAU BORN NEW IBERIA LA

(43) Douglas Jones, 11/1/11, 5'7" 160
1120 So Cameron (Hester Bldg) Beau Mo.

(44) Charles T. Harris 5/2/12, 5'4" 150
1022 St. Peter Beau Granger Vir.

(45) Leo L. Lavasque 1/9/13, 6'1" 180
2012 Tenth St. Beau N.O.

(46) Joseph Ernest Landry Jr, 6/7/31, 5'7" 137
4700 Tenth St Beau N.O.

(47) Barclay R. Lyman, 7/23/31, 6'1" 250
319 St. Peter Beau Blue Island Ill.

(48) Rev V. Lockwood, 11/10/37, 6'1" 157
1422 Sixth St. Beau Lafayette Miss

(49) Steward Roy Lott, 7/1/42, 5'9" 160
715 Toulouse Beau N.O.

(50) Hewitt S. Lavo, 1/8/23, 5'10" 150
1755 St. Charles Beau Hammond La

(51) Martin W. Medlock, 5/2/20, 5'4" 175
2215 Stone Beau N.O.

(52) James Oliver Meoney 4/1/47, 6'2" 190
4221 Harrison Beau Tenth St.

(53) Rufus Russel Meany 4/1/50, 5'4" 132
2018 Commerce May Beau N.O.

(54) Billy T. Harris 4/1/31, 5'7" 140
739 Barracks Beau Little Rock Ark

(67) OTTO STIERLE JR, 4/10/33, 6'1", 170
2543 Exchange Road N.O.

(68) ROBERT A. SULLIVAN, 2/20/32, 5'11", 160
735 Boulevard Road Louisville Ky.

(69) STEVEN LAWRENCE SWANICK, 2/8/32, 5'9", 150
927 Tolson Road San Diego Calif

(70) JOHN B. SYKES, 1/11/26, 6'1", 185
115 Cedar Ave San Antonio (Texas)

(71) FREDERICK L. SODKE, 10/18/43, 6'1", 170
212 Arden Ave, Miami, Fla.

(72) DEWITT J. STACHLER, 4/13/35, 5'6", 145
2020 Cassin Cassin B.R., Road Brownsville

(73) PHILIP JAMES SWANZ, 5/5/19, 5'11", 175
511 St. Peter Road Chicago

(74) JOE H. SWANEY, 10/10/10, 6'2 1/2", 190
727 Duval Road Bridgeport Ala

(75) JOHN PIERCE SCHMITZER, 11/4/31, 5'7", 150
516 Virginia Road Paris Texas

(76) JAMES H. SCHWENDEGER, 2/16/32, 6'1", 160
627 1/2 St. Peter Road Merced Calif

(77) HERBERT A. THURSLAIR, 2/12/26, 5'10", 155
707 Belmont Road Los Angeles

(78) LEO LEE ANDERSON THURMANN, 6/5/31, 5'11", 170
2326 N. Broadway Road N.O.

- (71) ELMER R. TODD, 10/10/33, 5'8", 185
2255 16 CLAIRBORNE BORN RAYSON TEXAS
- (72) LUSIUS T. TURNER, 4/2/44, 5'9", 180
747 DUNNE BORN BROADTOWN
- (73) RICHARD FERRIS THOMPSON JR, 2/2/42, 5'12", 128
900 ST. AND BORN GERRARD MISS.
- (74) ALGERI STEVENSON TURNER JR, 7/4/45, 6'1", 160
512 CORRI, ARK. BORN ARK
- (75) RICHARD HENRY TERRY, 10/10/43, 6'12", 160
627 ST. PETER, WYOMING BORN PENN
- (76) DAVID DANIEL THOMAS, 4/1/56, 5'7", 145
5116 CLEARBOR ST. W.O.
- (77) JACK F. VARNELL, 7/12/45, 6'1", 160
530 MADISON BORN BERRY TEXAS
- (78) GEORGE NORMAN WIRZMAIER, 7/10/50, 6'1", 180
540 TOLLOUSE BORN RICHMOND VA
- (79) ROGER WILLIAMS, 8/1/50, 6'1", 165
2213 PLEASANT ST BORN HENRICKSON N.J.
- (80) FRANK EDWIN WISE, 2/14/37, 5'10", 150
BROOK STREET LIVERMORE CA BORN CALIFORNIA
- (81) JAMES O. WILLIAMS, 1/1/22, 5'11 1/2", 155
1004 CARRINGTON BORN LINCOLNE ILL.
- (82) HAROLD F. WILLIAMS, 5/2/46, 5'11", 150
1513 E HOWARD BORN BIRMINGHAM

red file

M E M O R A N D U M

April 25, 1969

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: CLIENCY J. NAVARRE, Investigator
RE: SECURITY SPORTING GOOD STORE LEAD

Officer Navarre contacted the Security Sporting Good Store 4/25/69 and was informed that no one is employed or was ever employed by them with the name of "ROSEN". Upon further conversation, Officer Navarre was told that there is an employee by the name of LENORD ROSMAN.

Later this date Officer Navarre was able to contact Mr. Rosman and he stated that he did not know Dave Ferrie and had never seen him. Further that Mr. Rosman at one time, owned and flew 2 seaplanes from a landing on the Industrial Canal and had no connection with the New Orleans Lakefront Airport.

Mr. Rosman related that he knew Perry Russo for about 3 years and only because Russo patronized Security for baseball equipment as he was coaching a boys baseball team.

Mr. Rosman could give no further information.

Clency J. Navarre

Memo dated April 21, 1969

Show lead #1

PRESENT THIS CARD EACH TIME YOU
BORROW A BOOK FROM THE LIBRARY
FOR BOOKS BORROWED ON THIS CARD.

ADULT BORROWER'S CARD

Name CLEM BERTRAND
Address 3100 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy.
New Orleans, La. 70125
Tel. 895-6735 Bus. Tel. 525-8209
Business International Trade Mart
Bus. Add. Foot of Canal Street
Signature Clem Bertrand

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

FORM 1